

MASS PROTEST SAVES FOUR IN TRENTON

Fight Continues to Free Two

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Art, Science Leaders Ask Rehearing For '11'; Gil Green Cheered at Rally

Leading American professionals have endorsed the Black dissenting opinion in the case of the 11 Communists under the Smith Act, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions announced yesterday.

"We lend our public support in behalf of a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court," the endorsers declared. "We join Black's dissent."

Endorsers of the Black dissenting opinion included: Dr. Allan M. Butler, distinguished physician; Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, of Long Island City; Dr. A. J. Carlson, past president of the American Association for Advancement of Science; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist; Dr. Alice Hamilton, author, physician and President of Hoover's Committee on Social Trends, in the early Thirties; Dr. Corliss Lamont, author and philosopher; Rev. John Howland Lathrop, of Brooklyn; Rev. Donald G. Lathrop, of Boston; Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, honorary chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Patrick H. O'Brien, Mid-Western jurist; and Dr. William

Carlos Williams, poet and physician, frequently honored for his services to American literature.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Black stated: "These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the Government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the Government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the Government."

"The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date: The indictment is that they conspired to organize the Communist Party and to use speech or newspapers and other publications in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government. No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior

CP Says Ruling Of High Court Creates New Situation in U.S.

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censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids. I would hold Section 3 of the Smith Act authorizing this prior restraint unconstitutional on its face and as applied."

PHILLY UNIONISTS ASK REHEARING

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The following trade unionists have signed a statement asking

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CHICAGO, June 14.—Over 400 Chicagoans packed Forum Hall on the South Side this week and pledged an unflagging fight for reversal of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act.

A standing ovation greeted Gil Green, Illinois chairman of the Communist Party, and one of the 11 leaders facing imprisonment.

Green charged that the "six corporation lawyers" on the Supreme Court bench voted to scuttle the First Amendment "not from their fear of an imminent social revolution, but from their fear of the mounting opposition throughout the land to the administration's suicidal war policies."

"This decision," Green pointed out, "comes as an act of weakness and will be so understood throughout the world. As it dispels the people's illusions of the much-vaunted 'classless character of American democracy,' it will lay the basis for its own destruction, going down in history as the act which helped bring the truth of Marxism-Leninism as a science to the American people."

Stressing that the Court's act of intimidation was aimed at quelling America's sentiment for peace, the Communist leader called for redoubled efforts for peace, and in particular for cooperation with the American Peace Congress, to be held in this city on June 29, 30 and July 1.

"Let us bring the meaning of this decision to the American people," Green urged, "so they can see its relationship to their own lives."

The American people, he went on to say, had been "prepared" for acceptance of the abrogation of the First Amendment by the long years of cynical disregard of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, which guarantee equal rights for the Negro people.

"We see anew in this fact how closely the struggle for the rights of the Negro people is

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**MAYOR PICKS NEW BOARD
ON TRANSIT 40-HOUR WEEK**

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**PEACE FESTIVAL TONIGHT
AT MANHATTAN CENTER**

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Communists Say High Court Ruling Creates New Situation in America

The following statement of the National Committee of the Communist Party was issued yesterday by William Z. Foster, national chairman, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary:

Fellow Americans!

The 6-2 Supreme Court decision, upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders and their lawyers, affects every man and woman in the United States.

The Vinson decision nullifies the 160-year-old Bill of Rights. The First Amendment's guarantee of freedom of speech, press and assembly no longer means what it used to mean.

Instead of free speech as conceived by Thomas Jefferson, we now have thought control fashioned by the labor-hating polltaxer who authored the Smith Act.

Not just thought control for Communists. But for everybody, and in the first place for labor and the Negro people.

For the first time in history, the Supreme Court has illegally decreed that an American political party—the Communist Party—shall be deprived of its legal rights and constitutional liberties. By judicial edict a working class party has been virtually outlawed and declared a "criminal conspiracy." The judicial decree also deprives the American people of their inalienable right to listen to all shades of political opinion, and to choose freely from among the programs of a variety of political parties.

In the last five years, there have been many serious attacks on the traditional liberties of the American people. But this decision makes a fundamental change in the "American way of life." The process of creeping fascism, initiated by Big Business after Roosevelt's death, has gathered new speed. Truman's reactionary and warmongering course has led to a victory for McCarthy, McCarran and MacArthur. Our country now stands on the edge of the precipice. Only a new tempo of united action, of popular resistance, can save us from full-fledged fascism and a third world war.

SOME SAY WE Communists exaggerate. Some even say that the Vinson decision leaves the right of free speech intact, and that the Communist leaders are being punished for a "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence."

But the facts show this just isn't true.

Even Justice Jackson, in his concurring opinion, says Communists recognize that "an established government . . . cannot be overthrown by force until it is about ready to fall of its own weight." Such governments, which have lost the confidence of the people, resort to force as a means of retaining power. Communists have always opposed the force and violence of capitalism and all reaction, of imperialist aggression, of strikebreaking and lynch terror. The Communist Party advocates social progress, and teaches that fundamental social change can only be achieved by democratic processes in accord with the Declaration of Independence. It opposes putsches, palace revolutions, and the adventures of minority cliques.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY DECLARES THAT FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL CHANGE CAN ONLY BE THE PRODUCT OF THE CLEARLY EXPRESSED WILL OF A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE, LED BY THE WORKINGCLASS.

Justice Black, in his dissent, notes that the eleven Communist leaders "were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. . . . They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government."

In his dissent, Justice Douglas put it even more bluntly: "I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct. Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment."

SOME SAY THE Vinson decision does "only a little" damage to the right of free speech. They say that if "only" Communists are jailed for their ideas things will not be too bad. But even Justice Frankfurter, in his concurring opinion, admits that "it is self-delusion to think that we can punish them for their advocacy without adding to the risks run by loyal citizens who honestly believe in some of the reforms these defendants advance."

Surely everybody knows now that more than a little damage was done to all labor when this same court upheld the "anti-Communist" section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Surely Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo left no ground for self-delusion. Their "anti-Communist" and "dangerous thoughts" laws not only outlawed the Communist Party but also "legalized" a reign of terror, struck down the trade unions, all but annihilated the Jewish people, wiped out the organizations of the Social Democrats, Liberals and Catholics—and proved to be the prelude to World War II. Hitler's Anti-Communist Axis was an aggressive war alliance directed not "only" against the Soviet Union, but also against all other peoples and nations—including the United States.

Admission to the concentration camps and gas ovens was not restricted "only" to card-carrying Communists.

A FEW NEWSPAPERS, including the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New York Post, the Louisville Times and Courier, the American News and the Madison Capitol Times have been honest enough to admit that the six judges who upheld the Smith Act have cut the heart out of the U.S. Constitution.

The people were not asked to ratify this drastic and unconstitutional curtailment of civil liberty. The decision was made by six men. Six men who represent the ruling Sixty Families decided that for the first time in 160 years the Bill of Rights had become a "poor security risk."

The Sixty Families of corporate wealth are not really afraid

Five million copies of the Communist Party's statement on the Supreme Court decision are rolling off the presses, Eugene Dennis, general secretary, told a press conference yesterday. Both Communists and non-Communists will distribute the statement, being printed in pamphlet form, as part of the campaign to rally the American people for a rehearing and the restoration of the free speech rights until now guaranteed under the First Amendment.

that revolution will break out in our country next week, next year, or in the next decade. That isn't why they jail Communists, and scrap the First Amendment as dangerous.

But the Sixty Families are very much afraid of the American people's growing peace sentiment. They are afraid that the people will impose this popular will for peace, put an end to the orgy of war profiteering and thwart Wall Street's ambition to rule the world.

The Sixty Families are afraid of the American people because, after a whole year of war in Korea and war hysteria in Washington, the people have not been stampeded. On the contrary, they show more and more determination to speak out unitedly against all war programs, whether put forward by MacArthur, Truman, or the so-called "isolationists."

For the warmongers, free speech is a "bad risk," because the people are speaking for peace.

The Sixty Families fear the American people because they are robbing the people blind. And because their \$50 billion 1951 war profits are stained with the blood of over 150,000 American casualties and more than three million Korean and Chinese dead.

The Sixty Families are afraid of the American people because their war policy has suffered setbacks and defeats at every turn, while their greed for profits and conquest drives them on to ever more reckless adventures.

The Sixty Families are afraid the American people will call them to account for the repeated international crises provoked by the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic War Pact, and the Anglo-American moves to complete the rearmament of western Germany and Japan. They are afraid the people will realize that America's allies are not the shaky Marshall Plan governments, but the mighty people's peace forces that cannot be intimidated by threats or bribed by Wall Street's billions.

The Sixty Families are afraid the American people will insist that the only way out of the impasse in Korea is to end the war through peaceful negotiations, to recognize the Chinese People's Republic.

The Sixty Families are afraid of the American people because they fear peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition with the socialist system. They are afraid that increasing numbers of Americans will learn the truth about the Soviet Union, about its working class democracy, and what it is like to enjoy the fruits of an ever-expanding economy of abundance in a land rid of monopolists and free from fear of economic crisis. They are especially afraid that the American workers and the Negro people will wake up to the fact that the countries of Socialism and People's Democracy are invincible and steadfast defenders of world peace.

The economic royalists turned to the weapon of the Smith Act because they are weak—not because they are strong. Weakness and desperation drive them now toward open forms of police state rule. This is why the most powerful capitalist state, which professes to lead the "free nations," is the first to declare free speech a "bad risk"—and eggs on its satellites to take similar "security measures."

And this is why the Vinson decision has sharpened the danger of fascism and world war, and would be used by the men of the trusts to speed the drive to an atomic holocaust.

HOW COULD THESE desperate men of Wall Street get away with this nullification of the Bill of Rights?

The Vinson decision was not made in a day. It has been creeping up on us for a long time. The monopolists began chipping away at the Bill of Rights, as well as the United Nations Charter, when they set out to junk Roosevelt's "Grand Design" for a durable peace based on American-Soviet cooperation.

Like a true disciple of Pendergast and a loyal Wall Street servant, President Truman didn't hinder them, he helped them. He has collaborated at every step of the way—with Forrestal, Wilson and Dulles, with the Dixiecrats, with McCarthy and McCarran, with the Taft-Hartleyites, with Hoover and MacArthur. Old New Dealers have been driven out of public life, to make way for more bankers and generals.

Defying the wishes of the rank and file, most of labor's top officialdom has rejected all appeals for united resistance to the drive towards war and fascism. Un-American witchhunts in the ranks of labor and the Negro people helped pave the way for this decision which threatens the very existence of trade unions.

The First Amendment would be safe, if more Americans had

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3 Timber Locals Urge Troop Withdrawals

SEATTLE, June 14. — Three large Northwest locals of the CIO Woodworkers and the Everett International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 2-75 have joined the growing labor support for Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution to halt the Korea war and withdraw all troops.

In addition to adoption and the sending of telegrams to Senators Johnson, Warren G. Magnuson and Harry Cain, the IAW locals are circulating petitions among the membership in camps and mills.

The petition campaign is a part of the preparation for the sending of a minimum delegation of six lumber workers from the area to the American Peace Congress and Exposition opening in Chicago June 29. One of the delegates will be from the Women's Auxiliary.

The three IWA locals so far on record are Bellingham, Sedro-Woolley and Everett as well as the Arlington sub-local. In Everett, the resolution came before the membership with a unanimous "do-pass" recommendation from the executive board.

At the large meeting for the installation of officers, it passed with only two dissenting votes. The newly installed officers include President Ralph Winn, who won reelection and John Dennee, business agent, who defeated Pete Nelson, the incumbent.

The Everett ILWU local is believed to be the first on Puget Sound to vote concurrence in the Johnson resolution. ILWU president Harry Bridges will be one of the speakers at the Chicago conference. It is expected that the waterfront will be well represented by delegates and observers.

AFL Shipyard Local Backs Korea Peace

SEATTLE, June 14.—Approval of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution to halt the Korea war June 25 and speed withdrawal of troops was voted unanimously by AFL Shipbuilders & Drydock Workers Local 589 here.

The union, which pioneered the fight for Negro workers in the shipyards here during World War II, authorized letters to Washington Sens. Cain and Magnuson calling on them to work for passage of the vital peace resolution.

Time Is Short--Act This Week-End

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

This weekend's activity is crucial on the biggest issue confronting us at this hour—the Bill of Rights. Many people are shocked at the Supreme Court's decision on the Smith Act. To my knowledge it is a main topic of most serious discussion in wide circles—trade unions, chapters of the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union, and other national organizations—also among lawyers, editors, in colleges.

There are already encouraging signs of people speaking out. Many people want to support the Bill of Rights, some publicly, some privately. They must be urged to do so now—over this week-end, preferably in public statements.

The time schedule demands quick action. The motion for rehearing must be filed by next Wednesday. The mandate to carry out the sentence of the 11 Communist leaders comes down automatically June 29. Motions to stay execution of the mandate must be made before then. All activities must be geared to favorably affecting these two proceedings.

Letters and phone calls to people are good, but face to face discussion is better. Arm yourself with all the available material. The Civil Rights Congress, is distributing a four-page paper

with leading editorials, the Black and Douglas dissenting opinions, etc. Use it, as well as articles from the Compass, Post, Guardian, the UE News, and this paper.

Make these your weekend tasks:

1. See leading people in your community. Try to get a statement, also wires or letters to President Truman and to Justice Vinson protesting his decision. Some may prefer to congratulate Justices Black and Douglas. Any form they prefer is acceptable. The main thing is that they should do something.

2. Get action in organizations and by groups of people in a "round-robin" wire or letter to President Truman. Small or big—all voices are available.

3. Send letters to the press, to stimulate public discussion. Congratulate those who did take a stand. Urge others to do so or at least discuss it. Be bold. Do not hesitate or delay. Now is the time—not next week or month. There is more support than we yet realize. A tremendous outpouring of mass indignation, supporting favorable national spokesmen and the two dissenting opinions, can cause the Supreme Court to "take a second look" at the Bill of Rights. We can win, if we have faith to go to the people.

Mass Protest Saves 4 in Trenton; Fight Continues to Free 2 Given Life

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—The four Trenton Six defendants acquitted by a jury this morning on a three-year-old murder charge emerged joyously from Mercer County jail and pledged to continue the fight to free their two co-defendants who were convicted and given life sentences. The four men—McKinley Forrest, 38; John McKenzie, 27; James Thorpe, 27,

They Came Home

TRENTON, N. J., June 14. — The home of Mrs. Emma English, located at 247 Church St. in the heart of the Negro ghetto, has become a famous landmark here because of the Trenton Six case. Three of the Trenton Six defendants were living in this modest tenement on Feb. 6, 1948, when Mrs. English's son, Collis, was arrested on a traffic violation and was charged with murder. McKinley Forrest, Mrs. English's son-in-law was arrested next and later Forrest's nephew, John McKenzie, was dragged away to jail to face the same murder charge.

The three men were away for more than three years. Part of the time they spent in the death house and once their heads were shaved and their pants slit for a trip to the electric chair. Church St. was concerned. Mrs. English still went about her washing and ironing to earn enough to keep the house and to care for her 14-year-old grand-daughter, Jean, Forrest's daughter.

Today, two of the men came back. They had won a victory over the three-year effort of prosecutor Mario H. Volpe and the State of New Jersey to snuff out their lives for a crime they could not have committed. And Church St. was

in a gala mood. Along with Forrest and McKenzie came Horace Wilson, a co-defendant. A fourth, James Thorpe was invited, but his family was so glad that he was back, they whisked him home from jail so that they could enjoy him all to themselves.

The English household took on a banquet atmosphere. Cold cuts and soda graced the table in the small dining room and the neighbors—men and women—came to hug and kiss the men in joyful congratulation.

There was nothing in the bearing or manner of the men to indicate that they had been in jail three years. Dressed in well-fitted suits, one might have thought they were returning from a long trip.

Forrest, when asked what he was going to do, said, "The first thing I do, I'm going to see Mr. Katzoff (his employer in the Katzoff and Wiener Kosher Butchers). I've got a lot of friends down on Union

St. is where a number of

and Horace Wilson, 40—were greeted with cheers by their families and a throng of friends who lined Cooper St. in front of the jail doors two hours after the jury rendered its verdict. The first questions asked them by newsmen and other were whether they were going to stick together to fight for the freedom of Collis English, 26, and Ralph Cooper, 26, the victims of a compromise verdict. Their united answers was, "You bet we are. We know they are innocent."

Before breathing their first free air in more than three years, the men had participated in a scene charged with emotional tension as the jury rendered its verdict. The tension had mounted hour by hour since the jury filed out for its deliberations at 12:46 p.m. yesterday.

At 7:40 this morning the jury announced that it had reached a verdict. Armed policemen began to filter in and line the corridors leading to the fourth floor courtroom of Judge Ralph J. Smalley. A score or more of uniformed cops and plainclothesmen took up positions within the courtroom. The spectators who had stood outside the courthouse in the rain part of yesterday afternoon were alert in the nearly-filled courtroom. Mercer County Sheriff James Brennan cautioned the audience against demonstrations when the verdict was read.

SILENCE IN COURT

Complete silence settled over the court as the jury entered the box at 8:40 p.m. and informed the court that it had reached a verdict. The silence became a tense hush as the jury foreman announced, "For the defendant Ralph Cooper

guilty of murder in the first degree," and the repeated statement on English. There was relief when the verdicts were followed with "We recommend imprisonment at hard labor for life." A relieved rustle greeted the four verdicts that followed: "For the defendant Forrest not guilty." And the same for McKenzie, Thorpe and Wilson.

Attorney George Pellettieri, who represents Cooper, English and Thorpe, arose, sobbing, and addressed the court: "I feel that the processes of American justice have been shown and vindicated. . . . Naturally, I cannot agree with all of the verdict. . . . The weight of the verdict is against the weight of the evidence."

Pellettier argued that the state had "predicated its case" on the fact that McKinley Forrest had wielded the murder weapon; that the admissibility of the so-called "confessions" of English and Cooper were questionable; that an acquittal should have been directed by the court on completion of the State's case and again at the end of the defense testimony.

He moved for an arrest of judgment.

THANKS COURT

Attorney Raymond P. Alexander, who is associated with J. Mercer Burrell and Clifford R. Moore in defense of McKenzie and Wilson, two of those freed, told the court, "I want to thank the court on behalf of 15 million colored people, whom I represent, for your most painstaking care." The Philadelphia attorney said he considered the verdict a "tribute to the liberality and to the calmness" of the jury.

"This is a great day," Alexander said, as English and Cooper eyed

him "for our efforts for bettering race relations in America." Alexander said before sitting down, that he supported Pellettieri's motion in behalf of his clients.

Attorney Frank S. Katzenbach thanked the jury for his client, Forrest, just before Judge Smalley denied Pellettieri's motion and sentenced Cooper and English to be "imprisoned for life at hard labor in the state's prison in a manner prescribed by law."

The fact that the jury was out 18 hours and 29 minutes indicated the compromise nature of the verdict. It was revealed after the jury was dismissed that on the first ballot the jury was split seven to five for acquittal, the minority voting for death sentences for all defendants. Another ballot reduced the minority for conviction to two.

Jurors, fearing that a hung jury would have kept all of the men in jail for another indefinite length of time, compromised on guilty verdicts with mandatory life sentences as the best possible verdict.

But in freeing four of the defendants, the jury had completely smashed Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's theory of how the 72-year-old William Horner was killed on Jan. 27, 1948, in his downtown second-hand store.

PROVED INNOCENT

For three years Volpe has contended that six men formed a conspiracy to rob the Horner store; now there are only two. Volpe and the police-extracted "confessions"—name Forrest as the man who "hit the old man" with the

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PEACE FESTIVAL TONIGHT AT MANHATTAN CENTER

Today the New York peace forces will open a "mighty 10-day drive to support the Johnson resolution and end the Korean war," two officers of the American Peace Crusade announced in urging a full turnout for the Peace Festival at the Manhattan Center tonight.

The meeting and cultural event will also serve to mobilize a mass delegation from this city to the People's Peace Congress, which will be held in Chicago June 29 through July 1.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution, calling for a Korean cease-fire on June 25 and the withdrawal of all foreign troops by Dec. 31, is rapidly gathering support throughout the country.

Endorsing tonight's rally, Abbot Simon and Thomas Richardson, co-directors of the crusade, said, "the American people are determined to end the war and make peace."

"We urge everyone who wants peace to come to Manhattan Center to salute the peace forces, enjoy the distinguished artistry of Paul Robeson (who is starring in the festival) and other performers and pay tribute to the special work of women in the peace movement."

Robeson will sing a special tribute to Willie McGee, accompanied by Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith and Ernie Lieberman.

Miss Foye will also sing her famous Spring Song. Three new songs of China, France and Israel will have their first performances in this country.

New dances, especially arranged for the festival, will be performed by the Dnipro Ukrainian Dancers, the Ai-Ye Trio and the Yugoslav Folk Dancers.

Mayor Names 'Fact' Board; Quill Calls Off July 1 Strike

Mayor Impellitteri yesterday named a new fact-finding board to resolve the dispute over establishing the 40-hour week on the city's transit lines, and Michael Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, immediately accepted the board and called off the TWU's scheduled July 1 strike.

Impellitteri announced his appointments at 8 p.m. and Quill issued his statement a few moments later, just as 1,000 TWU shop officers opened their meeting in Transport Hall, 153 West 64 St.

Members of the new board are Theodore Kheel, the transit industry's impartial chairman; Thomas Morgan, officer of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and a member of

the 1950 board that recommended the 40-hour week, and William McCormick, trucking executive, and Victor Riesenfeld, of the Broad Street clothing firm, as consultant.

The Mayor set the first board meeting for this morning at 10 a.m., and it was believed that the board's hearing would be held Monday and Tuesday.

Quill announced the union welcomed the Mayor's appoint-

ment of this committee. He said he was "confident" the board's deliberations "can be concluded in a few days." He maintained that the "validity of the workers' demands has long been acknowledged and the TWU can submit its case in a couple of hours."

Quill added that "this common sense approach . . . will spare the riding public the inconvenience of a work stoppage July 1."

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—Attorneys, relatives and friends of Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the two Trenton Six defendants who were sentenced to life sentences today, expressed confidence that the two men will win their freedom. James Imbrie, a

leader of the Princeton Committee to Free the Trenton Six, declared, just after the verdict was rendered, that he was sure that "they can be acquitted." Imbrie said that the freedom of four of the six defendants hit at the heart of Prosecutor Mario Volpe's case against the men. "I feel that the

situation regarding the "confessions" is one that reflects on the whole police department and the City of Trenton."

One of the obstacles to the immediate legal work for Cooper and English, Imbrie said, was the high costs attached to getting a printed trial record.

NEED \$100,000

"We undertook to raise \$25,000 (to defend English, Cooper and James Thorpe in the trial just ended) and raised \$22,000," Imbrie told reporters. "An appeal now would require four times that amount." Imbrie pointed out that the printed record alone will cost \$32,000, plus the expenses for a brief and other needs.

J. Mercer Burrell, an associate counsel for John McKenzie and Horace Wilson, two of the freed men, said after the men were freed, "I am sure that the NAACP and my co-counsel will support attorney Pellettieri and the Princeton Committee in any further moves in behalf of Collis English and Ralph Cooper."

Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell, sister of Collis English, reiterated her belief in her brother's innocence and said of both jailed defendants: "They shall not rot in jail. I will keep on fighting just as I fought before until Ralph and

Collis are home, too."

It was due mainly to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Mitchell, who brought the Civil Rights Congress into the case in 1948, the convictions and death sentences given the six in 1948 were set aside after an appeal backed by world-wide protests.

"American justice is still on trial," Mrs. Mitchell warned, "and until that injustice against my people stops, we have just begun to fight."

The Civil Rights Congress, the group which shouldered the lone responsibility for saving the men from death in 1948, demanded in a statement that "Gov. Alfred Driscoll . . . immediately order the freedom of Collis English and Ralph Cooper." The CRC coupled this demand with one for the "indictment of prosecutor Volpe and every other racist official who conspired in this vicious frameup."

"The innocence of the four men who are freed proves that all six were the victims of frameup. But the state of New Jersey, having been caught in this anti-Negro frame-up, had to have its two scapegoats."

"This morning's decision confirms our oft-repeated warning that the people are their own best guarantee of justice in the courts."

Map Actions Now to Free Collis English and Cooper

The Facts They Barred At Killer-Cop Hearing

By John F. Norman

Vital evidence has been barred from the Brooklyn Grand Jury now investigating murder charges against patrolman Samuel Applebaum, Brownsville cop who killed Henry Fields, Jr., Negro father of four.

Witnesses prepared to testify to Applebaum's long record of brutality and anti-Negro venom have been excluded from the Grand Jury room by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office of Miles MacDonald, Brooklyn District Attorney.

Barred are Negroes who have themselves been victims of beatings by Applebaum, and who have courageously sworn out affidavits against the 73rd Precinct killer-cop.

Fields was killed by Applebaum with a single bullet May 26 as the Negro stepped out of his car after a minor traffic accident in which no one was injured.

Main defense offered by the Brownsville cop is that the shooting was "accidental," and that he has "no animus" against Negroes.

The evidence excluded by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office tears that defense to shreds.

TESTIMONY THEY BARRED

Eye-witness testimony barred from the Grand Jury shows that Applebaum:

- Broke a Negro youth's jaw less than a year ago.

- Kicked a Negro youth on Osborn St.

- Threatened a Negro with death for daring to appear as a witness in brutality charges, and said: "If I had you over in Europe I'd kill you like I used to kill the n-----s like you were flies." (Applebaum was an officer attached to Negro troops.)

- Told the same man: "If I ever see you running or I think you are doing something, you n-----, I'll shoot you like a dog."

- Pulled his gun without provocation on a small, peaceful picket line of furniture workers, almost all Negroes.

Typical of the cop's pathological hatred of Negroes is an affidavit sworn by Grover Tate, 27, of 55 Osborn St.

BROKE VICTIM'S JAW

Tate was a witness to Applebaum's brutal handling of Eugene Taylor, a 19-year-old Negro whose jaw was broken in the 73rd Precinct station house late last summer.

Tate said he was standing on the corner of Glenmore and Osborn Sts. about six in the morning several months ago when Applebaum drove by and ordered him into a prowl car. Then:

"When I wouldn't come over, he forced me into his patrol car without giving me any reason. He put the chain nippers on my arm and squeezed it so hard I thought my wrist was broken. I got into the patrol car. Then he took me down to the police precinct and booked me for disorderly conduct. I was taken to court and compelled to pay a \$10 fine for doing nothing more than standing on the corner near my home.

"In the precinct Applebaum took me into the back room upstairs and threatened me, 'If I ever see you running, or think you are doing something, you n-----, I'll shoot you like a dog.' Then he said, 'If I had you over in Europe, I'd kill you like I used to kill the n-----s

like you were flies.' Then he said, 'Why don't you go on back in Africa where you belong?'

"Several times before this, Applebaum would meet me on the street and told me I better not appear in court against him. He said, 'If you appear in court something might happen to you.'

"About a month ago I was taken down to the 73rd Precinct. . . . When I got there Applebaum was present and said to the cops who had me in charge, 'Let me give that s----- a work over. . . . Then he said, 'I'll get you yet!'



MRS. ALBERTA FIELDS, widow of Henry Fields, murdered by patrolman Samuel Applebaum, weeps at her husband's funeral.

when the other policemen would not let him beat me up.

"My wrist is still not better since the time Applebaum squeezed the chain on me. From time to time it pains me severely."

THREATENS BYSTANDERS

At the time Eugene Taylor's jaw was broken, witnesses said, Applebaum cleared the street by threatening Negro residents with jail, insulted and pushed two Negro women—one a grandmother of Taylor—and:

"Then Applebaum ordered Eugene Taylor to stand over near the wall and took his blackjack out. Eugene Taylor's grandmother, Mrs. Alice McNeil, looked out of the window and asked what was going on down there. Eugene said, 'They're going to take me to jail.'

"Mrs. McNeil came down and told Applebaum if he wouldn't lock up her family she would make them go upstairs. . . . He said, 'You've got too much mouth, you get over there, too,' and he pushed her. Mrs. McNeil had to go upstairs to get the infant baby who was too young to be left by itself. Applebaum took them all down to the 73rd Precinct.

"Later on I saw Eugene Taylor. I found that he had a broken jaw. Eugene Taylor told me that Applebaum had broken his jaw in the precinct. When Eugene Taylor was taken away that morning he was in good health and not injured in any way."

PROBE DEATH OF BABY TURNED OUT BY HOSPITAL

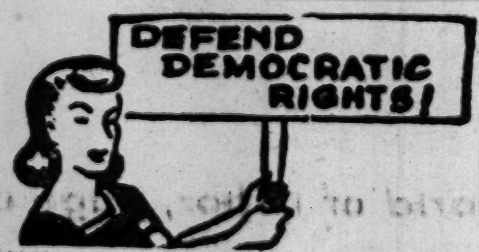
"We're not going to keep quiet about this, I can tell you that," said John Waldon, 25-year-old ex-Marine yesterday, on the death of his infant son who was turned away from a city-operated hospital.

The 17-month-old baby, Johnny, died of bronchial pneumonia last Saturday, three hours after he was released from the Cumberland Hospital in Brooklyn. He was buried on Wednesday.

Hospital authorities are investigating Waldon's charge of neglect.

The infant was brought to the hospital but ordered out. When the parents returned with the child, police met the parents.

"They wouldn't call a doctor,"



the father cried, "but they had time to call the cops."

UE Pay Hike At GE Plants Wins Approval

Joseph Dermody, international representative of the United Electrical Radio Union, last night announced approval by the Wage Stabilization Board of its agreement with General Electric providing a nine-cent hourly raise, retroactive to March 15.

The UE covers 55,000 workers in 39 plants of the company.

Recommends Hike in Jersey Fares

WASHINGTON, June 14.—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended increases in commuter fares today for passengers traveling within New Jersey on five railroad lines.

Cops Murder 2 Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, June 14.—Two more Alabama Negroes have been shot to death by police, bringing the total number of Negro victims of police murder to a total of seven for the state since the beginning of the year. Four of the slain men have been killed by Birmingham police, who are headed by "Bull" Connor, one of the most notorious white-supremacist officials in the country, the Civil Rights Congress reports.

Vernon Kidd, 26, son of Rev. P. E. Kidd of Vincent, Ala., pastor of four Baptist churches and minister for over 40 years, was driving his automobile in Birmingham when he was stopped for "questioning" by Birmingham police officers.

Kidd, father of two young boys,

D. OF J. MAPS ATTACKS ON CALIF. CP LEADERS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Prosecution of California Communist Party leaders will start "as soon as possible," it was announced today by James M. McInerney, assistant U. S. Attorney General. McInerney declined to discuss the exact nature of the charges.

He also divulged no names. Presumably the Government case would be inspired by the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act.

McInerney told a press conference that similar prosecutions will be concluded in 40 of the 93 Federal districts throughout the nation.

He said the prosecution here would be on a group basis.

Harlem Rally Tomorrow to Press Fight on Smith Act

A mass rally to defeat the Smith Act will be held in Harlem tomorrow (Saturday) at 7 p.m. at Dewey Square, 116 St. and Seventh Ave. The meeting is sponsored by the Committee for the Reversal of the Smith Act.

Benjamin J. Davis, one of the 11 Communist leaders, whose con-

viction under the Smith Act was recently upheld by the Supreme Court, will speak, as well as Bishop R. A. Saunders, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, and other community figures.

Entertainment will be provided by the Harlem Stars of Tomorrow.

Trenton

(Continued from Page 3)

murder weapon, a soda pop bottle; the jury verdict just about erases the possibility of proving that Horner's death resulted from an unlawful act. Cooper and English, in effect, if the life sentences are allowed to stand, will be serving time for a murder that could not have been committed in a conspiracy that never existed.

Pelletieri, who was visibly disappointed at the jury's verdict, regained his composure shortly afterward and announced that steps would be begun for a new trial and, failing in that, another appeal. He cheered his two clients victimized by the compromise with: "We are going to stick with you; we aren't going to let you down."

In the long vigil, tempers matched emotions in intensity. Smarting under the stinging rebukes of the defense counsel for his part in the Trenton Six frame-up, Chief of County Detectives Frank A. Naples, at 3 o'clock this morning threatened attorney Pelletieri with violence in the court anteroom. As Pelletieri passed Naples on his way inside the courtroom, Naples spat on his shoes and hissed: "You s-o-b, I'm going to kill you, if it is the last thing I do in this life."

When the husky labor attorney turned on Naples, the latter walked out into the corridor. Naples was removed from the scene by Volpe, after Pelletieri complained of Naples' threat.

Policemen were made jittery by a rumor circulated by officials that a demonstration had been planned in and around the courthouse. The courthouse, just before the verdict was rendered, resembled a fort, with cops patrolling each entrance. One woman fainted when the

was in Birmingham trying to arrange for a musical program and was making contacts with local singing groups. He was shot to death on May 28.

The other police victim was Dan Goins, who was killed in Russellville, Ala., at 1:30 a.m. on May 28.

All that Russellville police officers have said about the case is that "a police officer was hit by Goins" who darted from a dark alley and that another police officer came to the rescue, shooting the fleeing Goins.

Observers familiar with these police-murder cases, both in the North and South, have charged that the Russellville police version is coverup.

William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, has declared that "the growing police terror and murder of Negro citizens throughout the country is being fostered and abetted by a bi-partisan federal government which refuses to lift a finger against it."

verdicts were announced and another was so overcome with emotion that she sobbed quietly, "Let me out of here. . . . Let me out of here." Both women were friends of the English family.

The tension of suspense gave way to tears of joy when the four freed men walked through the iron jail gate and down the stone steps into Cooper Street at 10:30 a.m. Relatives and friends wept as they kissed and pounded and shook hands with the men.

Prosecutor Volpe was downcast and got permission from Attorney Alexander to shake hands with the four freed defendants whom he had called "confessed murderers" to the jury on Tuesday.

Thorpe threw his remaining left arm around his attorney, Pelletieri, and planted an affectionate kiss on his cheek. Mrs. Emma English, who had left the anteroom of the court in a dejected spirit a short time before, was smiling and confident as she greeted McKenzie and Forrest, both of whom were living with her when they were arrested three years ago.

A reporter yelled to her, "Well, you did get two of your menfolk back." And she answered "Yes, and I sure am glad. And we are going to get Collis (her son, Collis English) out soon—I just know it."

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—J. Mercer Burrell, head of the legal redress committee of the New Jersey National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today hailed the acquittal of four of the six Trenton defendants, and added:

"I am sure the NAACP and my co-counsel will support George Pelletieri and the Princeton committee in their efforts on behalf of the two remaining defendants, Collis English and Ralph Cooper."

Raymond Pace Alexander, who headed the NAACP staff in the trial, said:

"We believe in the complete innocence of Cooper and English. The fight for their ultimate vindication through further appeals to our courts will be continued."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said NAACP attorneys would get together with attorneys for Cooper and English "to determine whether or not the Association will continue in the case."

Daily Worker

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Mass Protest Saves 4 in Trenton; Fight Continues to Free 2 Given Life

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—The four Trenton Six defendants acquitted by a jury this morning on a three-year-old murder charge emerged joyously from Mercer County jail and pledged to continue the fight to free their two co-defendants who were convicted and given life sentences. The four men—McKinley Forrest, 38; John McKenzie, 27; James Thorpe, 27,

They Came Home

TRENTON, N. J., June 14. — The home of Mrs. Emma English, located at 247 Church St. in the heart of the Negro ghetto, has become a famous landmark here because of the Trenton Six case. Three of the Trenton Six defendants were living in this modest tenement on Feb. 6, 1948, when Mrs. English's son, Collis, was arrested on a traffic violation and was charged with murder. McKinley Forrest, Mrs. English's son-in-law, was arrested next and later Forrest's nephew, John McKenzie, was dragged away to jail to face the same murder charge.

The three men were away for more than three years. Part of the time they spent in the death house and once their heads were shaved and their pants slit for a trip to the electric chair. Church St. was concerned. Mrs. English still went about her washing and ironing to earn enough to keep the house and to care for her 14-year-old granddaughter, Jean, Forrest's daughter.

Today, two of the men came back. They had won a victory over the three-year effort of prosecutor Mario H. Volpe and the State of New Jersey to snuff out their lives for a crime they could not have committed. And Church St. was

in a gala mood. Along with Forrest and McKenzie came Horace Wilson, a co-defendant. A fourth, James Thorpe was invited, but his family was so glad that he was back, they whisked him home from jail so that they could enjoy him all to themselves.

The English household took on a banquet atmosphere. Cold cuts and soda graced the table in the small dining room and the neighbors—men and women—came to hug and kiss the men in joyful congratulation.

There was nothing in the bearing or manner of the men to indicate that they had been in jail three years. Dressed in well-fitted suits, one might have thought they were returning from a long trip.

Forrest, when asked what he was going to do, said, "The first thing I do, I'm going to see Mr. Katzoff (his employer in the Katzoff and Wiener Kosher Butchers). I've got a lot of friends down on Union St."

Union St. is where a number of (Continued on Page 9)

and Horace Wilson, 40—were greeted with cheers by their families and a throng of friends who lined Cooper St. in front of the jail doors two hours after the jury rendered its verdict. The first questions asked them by newsmen and other were whether they were going to stick together to fight for the freedom of Collis English, 26, and Ralph Cooper, 26, the victims of a compromise verdict. Their united answers was, "You bet we are. We know they are innocent."

Before breathing their first free air in more than three years, the men had participated in a scene charged with emotional tension as the jury rendered its verdict. The tension had mounted hour by hour since the jury filed out for its deliberations at 12.46 p.m. yesterday.

At 7:40 this morning the jury announced that it had reached a verdict. Armed policemen began to filter in and line the corridors leading to the fourth floor courtroom of Judge Ralph J. Smalley. A score or more of uniformed cops and plainclothesmen took up positions within the courtroom. The spectators who had stood outside the courthouse in the rain part of yesterday afternoon were alert in the nearly-filled courtroom. Mercer County Sheriff James Brennan cautioned the audience against demonstrations when the verdict was read.

SILENCE IN COURT

Complete silence settled over the court as the jury entered the box at 8:40 p.m. and informed the court that it had reached a verdict. The silence became a tense hush as the jury foreman announced, "For the defendant Ralph Cooper

—guilty of murder in the first degree," and the repeated statement on English. There was relief when the verdicts were followed with "We recommend imprisonment at hard labor for life." A relieved rustle greeted the four verdicts that followed: "For the defendant Forrest not guilty." And the same for McKenzie, Thorpe and Wilson.

Attorney George Pellettieri, who represents Cooper, English and Thorpe, arose, sobbing, and addressed the court: "I feel that the processes of American justice have been shown and vindicated. . . . Naturally, I cannot agree with all of the verdict. . . . The weight of the verdict is against the weight of the evidence."

Pellettier argued that the state had "predicated its case" on the fact that McKinley Forrest had wielded the murder weapon; that the admissibility of the so-called "confessions" of English and Cooper were questionable; that an acquittal should have been directed by the court on completion of the State's case and again at the end of the defense testimony. He moved for an arrest of judgment.

THANKS COURT

Attorney Raymond P. Alexander, who is associated with J. Mercer Burrell and Clifford R. Moore in defense of McKenzie and Wilson, two of those freed, told the court, "I want to thank the court on behalf of 15 million colored people, whom I represent, for your most painstaking care." The Philadelphia attorney said he considered the verdict a "tribute to the liberality and to the calmness" of the jury.

"This is a great day," Alexander said, as English and Cooper eyed

him "for our efforts for bettering race relations in America." Almost as an afterthought, Alexander said before sitting down, that he supported Pellettieri's motion in behalf of his clients.

Attorney Frank S. Katzenbach thanked the jury for his client, Forrest, just before Judge Smalley denied Pellettieri's motion and sentenced Cooper and English to be "imprisoned for life at hard labor in the state's prison in a manner prescribed by law."

The fact that the jury was out 18 hours and 29 minutes indicated the compromise nature of the verdict. It was revealed after the jury was dismissed that on the first ballot the jury was split seven to five for acquittal, the minority voting for death sentences for all defendants. Another ballot reduced the minority for conviction to two.

Jurors, fearing that a hung jury would have kept all of the men in jail for another indefinite length of time, compromised on guilty verdicts with mandatory life sentences as the best possible verdict.

But in freeing four of the defendants, the jury had completely smashed Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's theory of how the 72-year-old William Horner was killed on Jan. 27, 1948, in his downtown second-hand store.

PROVED INNOCENT

For three years Volpe has contended that six men formed a conspiracy to rob the Horner store; now there are only two. Volpe—and the police-extracted "confessions"—name Forrest as the man who "hit the old man" with the (Continued on Page 9)

PEACE FESTIVAL TONIGHT AT MANHATTAN CENTER

Today the New York peace forces will open a "mighty 10-day drive to support the Johnson resolution and end the Korean war," two officers of the American Peace Crusade announced in urging a full turnout for the Peace Festival at the Manhattan Center tonight. The meeting and cultural event will also serve to mobilize a mass delegation from this city to the People's Peace Congress, which will be held in Chicago June 29 through July 1.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution, calling for a Korean cease-fire on June 25 and the withdrawal of all foreign troops by Dec. 31, is rapidly gathering support throughout the country.

Endorsing tonight's rally, Abbot Simon and Thomas Richardson, co-directors of the crusade, said, "the American people are determined to end the war and make peace."

"We urge everyone who wants peace to come to Manhattan Center to salute the peace forces, enjoy the distinguished artistry of Paul Robeson (who is starring in the festival) and other performers and pay tribute to the special work of women in the peace movement."

Robeson will sing a special tribute to Willie McGee, accompanied by Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith and Ernie Lieberman.

Miss Foye will also sing her famous Spring Song. Three new songs of China, France and Israel will have their first performances in this country.

New dances, especially arranged for the festival, will be performed by the Dniro Ukrainian Dancers, the Ai-Ye Trio and the Yugoslav Folk Dancers.

Mayor Picks New Board On Transit 40-Hour Week

Mayor Impellitteri was slated late yesterday to name three members of a new fact-finding board to iron out the 40-hour week promised, but thus far withheld, from the city's 40,000 transit workers. It was learned by the Daily Worker that members of the new board will include Theodore Kheel,

the transit industry's impartial chairman; Thomas Morgan, officer of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and a member of the 1950 fact-finding board that recommended the 40-hour week; William McCormick, trucking executive, and Victor Risenfield, of the Broad St. clothing firm.

The selection came as 1,000 CIO Transport Workers Union shop stewards and executive board

officers were slated to meet to take action on the mayor's last-minute attempts to ward off a threatened July 1 strike. The meeting was scheduled to begin at 8 p.m., when the mayor's announcement was due.

The move came after the mayor's two-man team of investigators reported yesterday that Michael Quill, TWU president, had agreed to present the TWU's case for the 40-hour week to the

new board. Quill was reported as having dropped the TWU's strike threat.

Confirmation of this position could not be obtained from the union, but a high union official told the Daily Worker that John O'Donnell, TWU counsel, had met with city officials yesterday morning to reach agreement on the new composition of the new three-man board.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—Attorneys, relatives and friends of Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the two Trenton Six defendants who were sentenced to life sentences today, expressed confidence that the two men will win their freedom. James Imbrie, a leader of the Princeton Committee to Free the Trenton Six, declared, just after the verdict was rendered, that he was sure that "they can be acquitted." Imbrie said that the freedom of four of the six defendants hit at the heart of Prosecutor Mario Volpe's case against the men. "I feel that the

Map Actions Now to Free Collis English and Cooper

situation regarding the "confessions" is one that reflects on the whole police department and the City of Trenton."

One of the obstacles to the immediate legal work for Cooper and English, Imbrie said, was the high costs attached to getting a printed trial record.

NEED \$100,000

"We undertook to raise \$25,000 (to defend English, Cooper and James Thorpe in the trial just ended) and raised \$22,000," Imbrie told reporters. "An appeal now would require four times that amount." Imbrie pointed out that the printed record alone will cost \$32,000, plus the expenses for a brief and other needs.

J. Mercer Burrell, an associate counsel for John McKenzie and Horace Wilson, two of the freed men, said after the men were freed, "I am sure that the NAACP and my co-counsel will support attorney Pellettieri and the Princeton Committee in any further moves in behalf of Collis English and Ralph Cooper."

Mrs. Bessie English Mitchell, sister of Collis English, reiterated her belief in her brother's innocence and said of both jailed defendants: "They shall not rot in jail; I will keep on fighting just as I fought before until Ralph and

Collis are home, too."

It was due mainly to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Mitchell, who brought the Civil Rights Congress into the case in 1948, the convictions and death sentences given the six in 1948 were set aside after an appeal backed by world-wide protests.

"American justice is still on trial," Mrs. Mitchell warned, "and until that injustice against my people stops, we have just begun to fight."

The Civil Rights Congress, the group which shouldered the lone responsibility for saving the men from death in 1948, demanded in a statement that "Gov. Alfred Driscoll . . . immediately order the freedom of Collis English and Ralph Cooper." The CRC coupled this demand with one for the "indictment of prosecutor Volpe and every other racist official who conspired in this vicious frameup."

"The innocence of the four men who are freed proves that all six were the victims of frameup. But the state of New Jersey, having been caught in this anti-Negro frame-up, had to have its two scapegoats."

"This morning's decision confirms our oft-repeated warning that the people are their own best guarantee of justice in the courts."

The Facts They Barred At Killer-Cop Hearing

By John F. Norman

Vital evidence has been barred from the Brooklyn Grand Jury now investigating murder charges against patrolman Samuel Applebaum, Brownsville cop who killed Henry Fields, Jr., Negro father of four.

Witnesses prepared to testify to Applebaum's long record of brutality and anti-Negro venom have been excluded from the Grand Jury room by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office of Miles MacDonald, Brooklyn District Attorney. Barred are Negroes who have themselves been victims of beatings by Applebaum, and who have courageously sworn out affidavits against the 73rd Precinct killer-cop.

Fields was killed by Applebaum with a single bullet May 26 as the Negro stepped out of his car after a minor traffic accident in which no one was injured.

Main defense offered by the Brownsville cop is that the shooting was "accidental," and that he has "no animus" against Negroes.

The evidence excluded by the Brooklyn District Attorney's office tears that defense to shreds.

TESTIMONY THEY BARRED

Eye-witness testimony barred from the Grand Jury shows that Applebaum:

- Broke a Negro youth's jaw less than a year ago.
- Kicked a Negro youth on Osborn St.
- Threatened a Negro with death for daring to appear as a witness in brutality charges, and said: "If I had you over in Europe I'd kill you like I used to kill the n-----s like you were flies." (Applebaum was an officer attached to Negro troops.)
- Told the same man: "If I ever see you running or I think you are doing something, you I'll shoot you like a dog."
- Pulled his gun without provocation on a small, peaceful picket line of furniture workers, almost all Negroes.

Typical of the cop's pathological hatred of Negroes is an affidavit sworn by Grover Tate, 27, of 55 Osborn St.

BROKE VICTIM'S JAW

Tate was a witness to Applebaum's brutal handling of Eugene Taylor, a 19-year-old Negro whose jaw was broken in the 73rd Precinct station house late last summer.

Tate said he was standing on the corner of Glenmore and Osborn Sts. about six in the morning several months ago when Applebaum drove by and ordered him into a prowler car. Then:

"When I wouldn't come over, he forced me into his patrol car without giving me any reason. He put the chain nippers on my arm and squeezed it so hard I thought my wrist was broken. I got into the patrol car. Then he took me down to the police precinct and booked me for disorderly conduct. I was taken to court and compelled to pay a \$10 fine for doing nothing more than standing on the corner near my home.

"In the precinct Applebaum took me into the back room upstairs and threatened me, 'If I ever see you running, or think you are doing something, you I'll shoot you like a dog.' Then he said, 'If I had you over in Europe, I'd kill you like I used to kill the n-----s

like you were flies.' Then he said, 'Why don't you go on back in Africa where you belong?'

"Several times before this, Applebaum would meet me on the street and told me I better not appear in court against him. He said, 'If you appear in court something might happen to you.'

"About a month ago I was taken down to the 73rd Precinct. . . . When I got there Applebaum was present and said to the cops who had me in charge, 'Let me give that s----- a work over. . . . Then he said, 'I'll get you yet!'



MRS. ALBERTA FIELDS, widow of Henry Fields, murdered by patrolman Samuel Applebaum, weeps at her husband's funeral.

when the other policemen would not let him beat me up.

"My wrist is still not better since the time Applebaum squeezed the chain on me. From time to time it pains me severely."

THREATENS BYSTANDERS

At the time Eugene Taylor's jaw was broken, witnesses said, Applebaum cleared the street by threatening Negro residents with jail, insulted and pushed two Negro women—one a grandmother of Taylor—and:

"Then Applebaum ordered Eugene Taylor to stand over near the wall and took his blackjack out. Eugene Taylor's grandmother, Mrs. Alice McNeil, looked out of the window and asked what was going on down there. Eugene said, 'They're going to take me to jail.'

"Mrs. McNeil came down and told Applebaum if he wouldn't lock up her family she would make them go upstairs. . . . He said, 'You've got too much mouth, you get over there, too,' and he pushed her. Mrs. McNeil had to go upstairs to get the infant baby who was too young to be left by itself. Applebaum took them all down to the 73rd Precinct.

"Later on I saw Eugene Taylor. I found that he had a broken jaw. Eugene Taylor told me that Applebaum had broken his jaw in the precinct. When Eugene Taylor was taken away that morning he was in good health and not injured in any way."

PRESIDENT OF HOWARD U. ASKS U.S. PEACE MOVE

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, declared in a recent speech to 850 Howard candidates for degrees and another 5,000 listeners, that "the initiative of the establishment" of peace with the Soviet Union lies with the United States. "Communism," Dr. Johnson said, "is a powerful revolutionary movement in the realm of ideas and human organization. If peace is to be achieved with Russia and with the Communists it must be achieved in the field of ideas and in the field of human organization."

Dr. Johnson later told a newsman "if we persist in believing that there is no good in Russia and in Communism, then by our very thought we have closed all pathways of peace except by the defeat of our enemy in war. . . ."

Dr. Johnson spoke of a "hard . . . price" this nation must pay. His plans calls for the U. S. to "accept and discharge the respon-

sibility of bringing the Western powers of whom she is the leader to a deliberately planned and programmed liquidation of the remnants of colonial power in Asia, Africa and America, and to give up once and for all the imperialistic habits of political domination, economic exploitation and social humiliation of Asiatic and African peoples."

He called the system of imperialism the "very essence of violence."

"It is not conceivable," he said, "that the western powers can win the confidence and good will of the peoples of Asia and Africa as long as these habits persist in ever so reduced an area."

Recommends Hike in Jersey Fares

WASHINGTON, June 14.—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended increases in commuter fares today for passengers traveling within New Jersey on five railroad lines.

Cops Murder 2 Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, June 14.—Two more Alabama Negroes have been shot to death by police, bringing the total number of Negro victims of police murder to a total of seven for the state since the beginning of the year. Four of the slain men have been killed by Birmingham police, who are headed by "Bull" Connor, one of the most notorious white-supremacist officials in the country, the Civil Rights Congress reports.

Vernon Kidd, 26, son of Rev. P. E. Kidd of Vincent, Ala., pastor of four Baptist churches and minister for over 40 years, was driving his automobile in Birmingham when he was stopped for "questioning" by Birmingham police officers.

Kidd, father of two young boys,

Back Candidate to Beat Anti-Labor Judge

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14 (FP).—Grover G. Sales is seeking the Democratic nomination for circuit judge with the backing of several key AFL leaders. He wants the seat

of Judge W. Scott Miller, a Republican, who sends strikers to jail on the slightest excuse and always limits picketing.

Miller's latest ruling against labor was in the three-month-old strike against the Brown and Kentucky hotels. He ordered three striking AFL locals to post \$25,000 bond as a guarantee against violence, but dismissed charges of violence filed against the hotels by the unions.

Those signing Sales' papers when he filed for the nomination included secretary-treasurer Pat Annsbury of Local 89, Teamsters and international vice-president William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen and Oilers. Fredenberger's union is one of those on strike against the hotels.

Sales is general counsel in Kentucky for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Urge Letters To Seaman On Ellis Island

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday urged that messages of support be sent to Harry Chew, Chinese-American seaman, legal resident of the United States, who faces life-time prisonment on Ellis Island.

Chew, who was born in China 36 years ago entered the United States as a seaman in 1941. In 1946, he married an American citizen and in 1949 his status was legalized by the Justice Department and he was granted permanent residence. In April, 1950, Chew filed a petition for United States citizenship.

In November, 1950, Chew secured employment as chief steward on the SS Sir John Franklin. He was screened and cleared by the United States Coast Guard. When the ship returned to the United States on March 29, 1951, Mr. Chew was ordered held and denied admittance on the basis of "confidential information." He was removed to Ellis Island where he has been imprisoned since that date, separated from his wife.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by Federal District Court Judge Clarence G. Gaston, in Brooklyn. An appeal is pending in the United States Court of Appeals.

The American Committee appealed to individuals to send messages of support to Harry Chew, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

was in Birmingham trying to arrange for a musical program and was making contacts with local singing groups. He was shot to death on May 28.

The other police victim was Dan Goins, who was killed in Russellville, Ala., at 1:30 a.m. on May 28.

All that Russellville police officers have said about the case is that "a police officer was hit by Goins who darted from a dark alley and that another police officer came to the rescue, shooting the fleeing Goins."

Observers familiar with these police-murder cases, both in the North and South, have charged that the Russellville police version is coverup.

William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, has declared that "the growing police terror and murder of Negro citizens throughout the country is being fostered and abetted by a bi-partisan federal government which refuses to lift a finger against it."

Set New School Witchhunt in California

BERKELEY, Calif., June 14 (FP).—A renewed and even more extensive witchhunt is apparently in store for California's schools in the wake of melodramatic charges made in the annual report of the state Senate committee on un-American activities.

Despite the private witchhunt it initiated several years ago, the University of California did not escape the red paint brush freely wielded by the Senate snoopers. University president Robert Gordon Sproul, commenting bitterly on the report, said: "It is fantastic to imply that the regents of the University of California or their administrative officers permit Communists to enter the university's employ or to operate unchecked on any of its campuses or in any of its activities."

Stanford University officials also issued a strong denial of charges made in the report, which accused all the high schools and colleges in the state of being lax in going after alleged subversives. The University of California's purge of teachers and other employees who refused to sign a loyalty oath was upset in the lower courts. The California supreme court has intervened and will rule on the constitutionality of four loyalty oath cases, including the U. of C. case.

The Senate report is likely to have far-reaching and dangerous effects on freedom of teaching in California. Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, author of the disputed state loyalty oath, has introduced a resolution asking that all state teachers be screened by the FBI and that any teacher found to be a Communist be prosecuted under the criminal syndicalism act.

This law, used to jail hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World during World War I, has long been in abeyance but is still on the books. Levering's bill also provides for perjury charges to be brought against any teacher swearing falsely to the "loyal" oath.

Betty Gannett to Talk At Boston Picnic

BOSTON, June 14. — Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker at the New England Labor Press Picnic this Sunday at Pappas' Health Farm, Connon St., Braintree, Mass.

The Labor Press Committee with the support of various National groups has arranged a program that will include national chorus singing, folk music and dancing. Various national dishes will be featured. A preview of the Boston Labor Youth League softball team promises to be a highlight of the afternoon.

Daily Worker

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Why They Want a 40-Hour Week

By Mel Fiske

The men who work underground are not only to be found in the mines of the country. They're right here in New York City's subways. And their work is ear splitting, nerve shattering, hard and deadening.

Millions of subway riders are glad to escape from the subways after a short half hour or hour's ride. The subway worker stays for eight hours, six days a week at pay a miner, or a railroad worker on a comparative job, would consider an insult.

He carries millions of workers to their jobs every day, and takes them home every day. They work five days a week; he six.

That's the crux of the transit workers' fight. They want a 40-hour week at pay they can live on.

FIGHTING MAD

They're fighting mad now because the city officials who were elected as "friends of labor" have turned on them like any other boss.

"Those politicians work 40 hours, maybe less. They promised

us 40 hours, and now they won't come across," a conductor on the IRT 42 Street platform said bitterly.

The bitterness was as great along all the other sections of the city's underground lines. It was a bitterness born of long suffering, prodded by higher taxes and ever rising prices and rents.

A towerman at the BMT Times Square station said he just could not get along on his take-home pay of about \$66 a week. "I always have to work overtime, and put in a seventh day. I couldn't keep my family going otherwise."

BACKS STRIKE MOVE

For seven weeks, he said, he hadn't had a day off. "That's no good for any man. You get so tired you can't put your mind to your work. That 40-hour week would give me a chance to get a day off for sure."

A BMT conductor at the 14th Street platform, hotly supported the CIO Transport Workers Union call to action on July 1. "If we don't strike, anything else is going to happen unless we get 40 hours.

And we won't take a cut in pay. We can't."

He explained that he made \$1.33 an hour, and took home \$45 a week after tax, pension and hospitalization deductions. "How do I make out on that? I don't. We're eating less. We don't do anything. We can't go any place that costs money. We don't buy clothes."

"I'm not the only one," he added. "Most of the men are in the same rat-race. They don't like it, and that's why they'll do anything to get what they're supposed to get. If there's no strike, the men will follow the rules."

He was referring to the Board of Transportation's operating rules. "The board forces us to break them every day, but we can live up to them if we're forced to," he explained.

A non-union conductor on the IRT Lexington-Pelham Bay local praised the TWU's fight that had brought improved conditions and wages. "I'm with the union now, but I can't do much," he said.

A conductor on the same line for 32 years, he was scheduled to retire in another few months. "Thirty-two years ago I was get-

ting 32 cents an hour, and working nine to ten hours a day. Since the union came in, I've got to admit there's been an improvement. I'm getting \$1.35 an hour now, and I take home \$55 a week. It's not the best, but it's not the worst."

PLEDGES AID

"I've found out that you don't get any place depending on the big shots. I was a union man once, and I've always stuck with the working man," he yelled above the roar of the train. "I'll do what I can this time, too."

On the Times Square Independent station, the platform man made his answers as short and succinct as his replies to the endless questions by subway riders.

"This job drives you nuts," he shouted as a train squealed to a stop. "Don't you think anybody would want another day off?"

"Pay? I get \$1.33 an hour." He turned and saw a Long Island Railroad conductor picking his way through the crowd on the platform.

"Hey, bud," he shouted. He beckoned, and when the railroad conductor, young and shiny in a brass-buttoned blue uniform,

stopped, he asked, "what's your pay?" "Fourteen dollars a day," the young conductor replied.

"You see," said the IND platform man. "He gets \$14. I get \$10, and the other guys on the trains get about the same. And it's the same work."

A Negro porter, at the Times Square IRT shuttle, leaned on his long broom. "I wouldn't mind getting another day off so I could breathe some air," he explained. "But I don't like the way the board wants to give us that day. We'll be making less money, if we have a job. They want to fire a couple of hundred porters, you know. No, I don't think that's the way it should be. I'll do what the other men do."

"One thing, I don't believe in taking it out of the hides of the people. The city can get the money from some other place. They don't have to raise the fares all the time."

Mayor Can Find Money For Transit 40-Hr. Week

By Michael Singer

If Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Transportation, like O'Dwyer regime before them, weren't owned body and soul by the realty sharks who control city policy, the 42,000 transit workers would not be talking of a strike on July 1. For it is this Wall Street grip on the budget principles of City Hall that is robbing the transit employees of their 40-hour week, the 11-cent an hour increase granted last year, and a 10 percent cost of living pay rise—and now squeezing another fare gouge from the straphanger.

Impellitteri may not know a budget from a doughnut but his statisticians from Comptroller Lazarus Joseph down to the bookkeeper in the Board of Transportation office know where the money is. In two words, the city's finances for meeting the demands of the Transport Workers Union can be found in REAL ESTATE!

There are other places where the money can be obtained—there is at least \$10 to \$20 million in underestimated general fund revenues for the 1951-52 fiscal year and there is at least another \$5,000,000 in padded payrolls and clubroom political waste that is drained out of the taxpayers' pocketbook.

WHERE MONEY IS

But the big dough is in real estate and the phony assessments tagged onto monopoly properties. Let's size up the transit situation:

A 40-hour week with the 11 cent an hour retained would cost the city approximately \$23,600,000. The 10 percent wage rise asked by the TWU would cost another \$16 or \$17,500,000. This adds up to \$40,000,000 additional budget item for the administra-



Some of the 12,000 members of the CIO Transit Workers Union, who massed outside City Hall Friday, June 1, to demand a 40-hour week from Mayor Impellitteri.

tion. Let us assume that it goes as high as \$50 million.

Impellitteri and the hacks on the Board of Education scream: where are we going to get the money? They talk of fare increases and "economies" which

boil down to wholesale firings, wage cuts and speedup. But they lie and they know it.

Real estate in all five boroughs has been assessed at \$18,396,138, 275 for 1951-52 which means that for the coming year beginning July 1 the big property owners will contribute \$577,856,303 as their share in running the cost of municipal government. In 1933—that was the worst depression year—real estate valuation in New York City was assessed at more than \$19 billion.

Profits in 1951 are more than 100 percent greater for landlords than in 1933 at a minimum estimate and rents rose from 200 to 300 percent over the depression level.

REAL ESTATE \$\$\$

Realty experts admit that at least \$5,000,000,000 in new construction has risen in the city since 1933; that high rents, limited improvements and curtailment of services in apartments and com-

mercial buildings, constant occupancy, and low tax rates as compared to other large cities have given the high property owners a bonanza unprecedented even by their profiteering standards.

The most conservative estimate of big business property valuation in the city is \$23 billion, although it is closer to \$26,000,000,000.

Such a realistic assessment would provide the city with an additional \$30,000,000 at least and an aggregate of \$150,000,000 in additional revenues in 1956 without resorting to fare increases.

If the extra \$30 million were applied to paying the transit workers their 10 percent wage raise and the 40-hour week, the city will not even have to use all of its underestimated general fund carryover to meet the full demands.

There is plenty of money in Impellitteri's till. The transit workers and the straphanger are being shortchanged by the billionaire trusts and the corporate realty interests.

The union and the public should join in demanding of the city: GET THE MONEY FROM REAL ESTATE AND PAY OFF!



VINCENT IMPELLITTERI

Arrange Transport to Chicago Peace Event

Arrangements have been completed for transportation to the Peace Congress in Chicago the weekend of June 30, the New York Arrangements Committee announced yesterday.

The special train leaves Pennsylvania Station, 32 Street and Seventh Avenue, on Thursday, June 28, at 6:40 p.m., Daylight Saving Time. Fare is \$45 round trip.

The return train will leave Chicago on Sunday, July 1, at 2:45 p.m., Chicago time, and will arrive in New York at 9:30 a.m., Monday, New York time.

Tickets for the train are available at the New York Arrangements Committee office, Room 1222, 1186 Broadway. They must be paid for in cash or money order.

Plans for a special bus are also being made. The bus is scheduled to leave Thursday morning, and fare will be \$28.50 round-trip.

The Arrangements Committee urged early purchase of tickets, so that details to provide for everyone can be worked out in ample time. For further information, phone the Committee at MU 6-8927.

'HARMONY AND SWEETNESS' CUT SHORT IN TRANSIT

See World of Labor, Page 6

Of Things to Come The Hoax of 'Aid to Chiang'

By John Pittman

SENATOR WILEY, jumping Joe McCarthy's Republican running-mate from Wisconsin, had the floor in the MacArthur hearings.

"Much has been made, and everybody has recognized," he said, "that corruption has existed in Chiang's Government. We knew that back in the early part of the war, too, did we not? We assisted Chiang."

Secretary of State Dean Acheson replied: "We have continued throughout to assist him, sir, and are assisting him now."



This little interchange throws considerable light on how Chiang and his wife, relatives, friends and henchmen were able to cache away in U. S. and foreign banks millions of dollars out of the six billions which the Truman Government gouged out of U. S. taxpayers and turned over to Chiang. Truman and Acheson were "containing Communism."

What is more, as Acheson says, they're still doing it—and what's it to you?

In view of the Supreme Court's foreign policy ruling on the Communist leaders, this scuttling of the Constitution's First Amendment is an effort to do here what the Truman policy of "containing Communism" tried but failed in China.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S so-called White Paper contained some references to the Truman government's complete training and equipping of 40 Chiang divisions with everything from uniforms to tanks and planes; to the gifts to Chiang of several hundred naval vessels; to the transportation by U. S. planes and ships of nine Chiang armies to strategic positions from which they were able to strike at the Communists. And all this at a time when Marshall was trying to persuade the Communists to lay down their arms and place themselves at the mercies of Chiang!

The White Paper admitted the failure of this policy. It did not, however, relate the corruption and brutality of the Chiang regime to the Truman Doctrine. It did not show how Truman's policy of "containing Communism" encouraged and invigorated all the tendencies towards graft, profiteering and fascist repression which already existed in the Kuomintang set-up.

HERE'S WHAT HAPPENED after Marshall and Truman had propped up Chiang and Kuomintang rule in 1946 with money, guns and ammunition filched from the taxpayers' funds:

- The Chiang-Kuomintang mob suppressed by murder and terror all liberal spokesmen. In July, 1946, Prof. Li Kung-po and Prof. Wen I-to, two advocates of coalition government, were murdered in Kuming. Eleven other members of the Democratic League fled from Kuomintang terrorists to the U. S. Consulate. . . . In February, 1947, police rounded up 2,000 persons, held them without right of habeas corpus. Thousands of others "disappeared."

- They destroyed the free trade unions. President Chu Hseuh-fan of the Chinese Association of Labor, just before he was run down and critically injured by Kuomintang terrorists in Hong Kong, whence he had fled, proclaimed to the world that Chiang's troops and police had seized the CAL's offices, hospital, welfare centers and all leading officials.

- They stifled the opposition press. At the time of the Kuming murders, the Chiang mob closed down 80 non-Communist newspapers. Early in 1947 nine more non-Communist papers were smashed up.

- They massacred the Taiwanese (Formosans). In March, 1947, Chiang's mob grabbed up 70 percent of the ownership of the land, began wholesale looting; and when Taiwanese protested, they machine-gunned more than 5,000 men, women and children.

- They plundered the people and pocketed as much of Truman's handouts as came under their jurisdiction. UNRRA supplies, for which U. S. taxpayers paid 70 percent of the cost, were sold on the black market while millions of Chinese died from hunger and lack of medicines.

In 1947 the Chiang regime enabled one private syndicate to corner the Shanghai black market in rice for several months, long enough to make a killing of millions of dollars—and to kill by hunger millions of Chinese in the interior!

These are the champions of the "free world" to whom the moralists in the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon are now giving more billions of U. S. tax funds, hoping to hurl them upon the Chinese People's Republic. Was there ever a more despicable fraud against the people of the United States than this Truman "anti-Communist" conspiracy?

Cabinet Members Sign Plea For Five-Power Peace Pact

GUATEMALA CITY, June 13 (Telepress).—The Guatemala Foreign Minister, Manuel Galich, has signed the petition for a Five-Power Peace Pact. Galich, who was a leading figure in the 1944 revolution that overthrew the Ubico-Ponce dictatorship, was, until he entered the cabinet, general secretary of the Popular Liberation Front, one of the three chief government parties.

Another cabinet member, Carlos E. Tejeda, Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance, has also signed the petition. Further evidence of the gathering momentum of the signature campaign is the recent decision of the entire political commission and executive committee of the second largest party, the National Renovation to sign the petition. The signers are headed by the party's general secretary, Professor Oscar Jimenez de Leon, first vice-president of the Congress.

The petition had previously been signed by Roberto Alvarado Fuentes, president of the National Congress and general secretary of the Revolutionary Action Party, the country's largest.

Indicative of the scope of the campaign, is the fact that among the new signers is Emilio Zea Gonzalez, Congress deputy and general secretary of the People's Party. In the presidential election last November, this party supported the pro-imperialist candidate Jorge Garcia Granados, the U. S. State Department favorite.

Among other prominent signers are Dr. Paul Osegueda, ex-Education Minister; Judge Julio Antonio Reyes Cardone; and Raul Sierra France, Director General of Statistics. The campaign, whose goal of 60,000 signatures is expected to be surpassed, is being directed by the National Committee of Peace Partisans.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson gives us another one of those stirring reports on the "free world's" mobilization. It seems that Gen. Vandenberg brought the wife of "finance wizard" Floyd Odlum into the Air Force as special adviser on the WAFS, whereupon she "reported that the WAFS lacked glamor . . . were too short, too fat, too unattractive. The Air Force, she said, should pay more attention to shapely figures in recruiting women."

THE TIMES alternately registers "shock" and "satisfaction" over the Italian vote. It toys with the idea of pretending that the Communists lost. Then it suggests that the results "can be interpreted according to one's feelings," in a burst of mysticism. Next it confesses that the peace party's strength "continues to exist if it has not actually grown." And, finally, it decides that "our real task is to analyze the cause for that strength and then to combat it on its own ground." You mean come out for peace? . . . The Times also runs a fascinating cultural note. Fordham University has named as a Doctor of Letters "this distinguished man who in speech and writing has brilliantly adorned the field of letters. . . ." The "brilliant" adornment is Fulton Oursler, author of trashy murder mysteries.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann says that "the whole project of a Japanese peace . . . treaty is contingent upon a negotiated settlement in the Far East which concludes

the Korean War with it, or after it, the quasi-war with China."

THE COMPASS' T.O. Thackeray says it's "neither impossible nor impractical" to consider making New York City a separate state.

THE POST runs, for the 20th time, one of those dirty cartoons holding the Soviet Union responsible for Chinese casualties in Korea. Only two pages away, Robert S. Allen indicates that the vast number of soldiers fighting now are not Chinese at all, but North Koreans. But the Post will keep on blithering about Chinese "hordes" being slaughtered, just the same.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM runs a letter signed "By a Sergeant's Father" which includes the following quotation from a letter home from Korea:

"The only news we get is in letters from home and the Stars and Stripes. No radio. Perhaps you cannot really understand what we are going through without seeing it. But the talk we hear in Congress, in the UN and elsewhere indicates a gross unawareness of what we are facing. Those who talk on and on do so with blood on their hands. There are . . . surgical units here. In the last two weeks we alone have handled several thousand casualties. Have you any idea what is happening here? Are they just numbers to you? To me they are individual human beings, dead, dying or crippled for life. I have watched them amputate arms and legs and remove sightless eyes. I better stop before I get going."

Justice Douglas Warns on Peril of Decision

From the dissenting opinion of Justice William O. Douglas in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

" . . . So far as the present record is concerned, what petitioners did was to organize people to teach and themselves teach the Marxist-Leninist doctrine contained chiefly in four books: Foundations of Leninism, by Stalin (1924). The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels (1848); State and Revolution, by Lenin (1917); History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) (1939)," Douglas continued.

"The opinion of the court does not outlaw these texts nor condemn them to fire. . . . But if the books themselves are not outlawed, if they can lawfully remain on library shelves, by what reasoning does their use in a classroom become a crime? . . . The (Smith) act, as construed, requires the element of intent—that those who teach the creed believe in it.

"The crime then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

'Harmony and Sweetness' Not So Sweet in Transit

AN ARTICLE by Michael J. Quill in the current TWU Express, the official organ of the Transport Workers Union, is quite revealing. It adds up to an admission that the era of harmony and sweetness he proclaimed with the Board of Transportation and City Hall back in 1948 has proven a failure for the transport workers of New York, and never was real.

Quill directs all his fire and fury against the recent report of engineers which is to provide the basis upon which the transit system is to switch from the current 48-hour week to 40 hours. He lists 10 major grounds of objections to the report, showing how the switch is to be accomplished at the expense of the workers. He concludes:

"If we accept all this and act like nice fellows they will consider us good and loyal Americans."

He declares that "this question must be decided, once and for all, by using the last and only weapon left to us—the weapon of strike."

AFTER 15 YEARS of talking and thinking like a leftwinger, it seems that even now the old habits slip up on Quill. But there is far more involved here than a slip of militant language. First is the fact that the bosses of the New York transit system and those who advise them, dyed-in-the-wool union-haters, don't give Quill the slightest ground for continuance of a sweetness and harmony policy. Second is the fact that the transport workers, rank and file, who have not cast away the 15 years of progressive training they received up to 1948, never did take much stock in the proclamation of the "harmony" era. Many of them took it to be just clever "strategy" to get something in City Hall.

Quill, who always had a knack at sizing up the moods of the workers, is apparently convinced that the rank and file wants the old fighting line.

I wouldn't even speculate on what Quill is likely to do in the coming crucial weeks of the transit fight. And it need hardly be added that the real criterion is what he and his associates do, and not what they say. But the fact that Quill, at least in words, now claims he is not depending on some good "friend" in City Hall, notwithstanding his personal intentions, will be understood by the workers as return of the union to a policy of militancy. They will not take a bad settlement, and Quill knows it. That is why, at least up to this point, Quill is forced to press for a real 40-hour week, without loss of weekly earnings.

Quill's reported agreement to throw the issues into another body of "fact-finders" named by the Mayor, for another stall-and-wear-them-out spell, and meantime hold off the strike threat, is undoubtedly arousing suspicion among the workers. Many will wonder: is he going to "appease" the members with just militant language but behind that curtain of "militancy" enter into another dubious agreement?

When the union began an active campaign for strike preparations the workers took it that Quill means business. They'll be in a very angry mood if they discover that the move is a bluff and is being exploited by City Hall politicians to pressure another fare hike.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, the preparations for the July 1 strike has been pretty much confined to the transit workers themselves. There is practically no evidence of a campaign to back the transit workers in the rest of the city's CIO.

A statement of support from Philip Murray and a letter to the Mayor from the New York CIO Council backing the TWU is about all there is. I recall some of the old fights the TWU had to wage, in days when Quill was "Red Mike" and the CIO Council was under left leadership. For certain weeks the CIO Council sidetracked almost everything else and threw all its forces and influence into mobilizing the rest of the CIO in support of the transit workers. The transit fight was always viewed as the key labor fight of the city in those days. Quill himself credited much of the union's success to the support he received from the left-led CIO Council.

The forces that were the main motive power in the CIO Council for support of the TWU are not in the council any more. They were expelled. But Quill is still in the council, its president, no less. He should be able to get more than a resolution of sympathy out of it.



COMING: When Judges Go to War . . . By Rob F. Hall . . . In the weekend Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Friday, June 15, 1951

Saved from the Electric Chair

THE POLICE FRAME-UP of the Trenton Six has been smashed. Thanks to the heroic initiative of the Civil Rights Congress, the original frame-up was halted. Then others bravely joined the struggle.

The whole putrid frame-up—rigged evidence, brutally extorted "confessions," and ruthless forgeries by high-placed officials—has been torn apart for decent men and women everywhere to see.

Four of the intended victims of a planned legal lynching are now free men.

But the "white supremacy" system, and the hideous GUILT OF THE POLICE AND NEW JERSEY OFFICIALDOM, could not be too completely exposed.

So two remaining victims—Collis English and Ralph Cooper—face a living death in New Jersey prisons for life. Such is the savage hypocrisy of this OFFICIALLY ORGANIZED LYNCH MOB in police uniforms and holding high office in the District Attorney's office.

Why are English and Cooper still in the hands of the criminal authorities who tried to murder them and their fellow-defendants?

There is not a shred of evidence to connect them with the crime any more than there was any evidence whatsoever to connect the acquitted Negro men.

Cooper and English have been held because to free all of the intended lynch victims would be to advertise to the world the shameless guilt of the District Attorney Volpe, the detectives who coerced the prisoners to get their "confessions," and the guilt of dozens of officials who collaborated in this planned mass electrocution.

But this ferocious sacrifice of the two remaining victims will not go unchallenged. The frame-up is out in the open. Millions know about it. The police and New Jersey officials who arranged this horrible attempt to murder innocent men must be brought to trial. It cannot end here. The four freed men must be reimbursed for the three years they spent in prison. Cooper and English must be rescued as the others were rescued!

Wedemeyer and the Communists

NOT A SINGLE SENATOR got excited or rose to protest.

Gen. Wedemeyer simply said that he wants our country to start bombing the vital Manchurian railroad in China. If it brings on a World War, the general didn't care. How many human beings would die in a world war? Oh, say the atomic scientists, maybe a hundred million, maybe two hundred million, it's hard to figure it exactly.

But the General doesn't seem to mind.

Nor did the Senators. "It's just a matter of timing, really." This is what Gen. Bradley said just before he kissed his little grandson goodbye and left for West Europe to blackmail more infantry out of France, Britain, etc.

In Houston, Texas, another shouter for world war, Gen. MacArthur is given all the honors the state can bestow.

The big crowds turn out for the show. "They cheer with marked restraint," says the Associated Press. "The crowd is patient and orderly, but solemn faces predominated."

MEANWHILE, WASHINGTON announces with joy that the new A-bomb tests are "successful." That is, the bombs can murder several million people at a time, contrasted to the horse-and-buggy killer dropped on Hiroshima.

Such is our country today.

The 11 Communist leaders are judged to be "a clear and present danger" because "in these troubled times" they advocate not war, but PEACE.

If the Communists shouted for bombing China, for spreading the war at all costs, for piling up corpses of American boys, they also would be received with honors.

But the Communists refuse to betray their country, America, to the suicidal madness of atomic war.

They refuse to swallow the BIG LIE that anyone menaces the U.S.A. They urge the patriotic course of American-Soviet peace and trade, an end to the massacre in Korea, withdrawal of all non-Korean armies, and a peace treaty among all the big powers. There is no doubt that history will quickly confirm their courageous patriotism. President Truman should be urged to grant a rehearing of their case.

THE MASK OF JUSTICE

by Ellis



The Rising Peace Demand At Women's Conventions

By Claudia Jones

A NUMBER OF RECENT conventions of women's organizations indicate that large masses of American women are giving increasing battle to the consequences of the aggressive pro-war, pro-fascist Wall Street policies of the Truman Administration.

Wives and mothers of working men and women, Negro and white, the future young mothers and wives, have, in communities, shops and organizations, raised mass slogans for bringing the boys home, for peace now in Korea, for negotiations of difference between the great states; for ending the senseless slaughter of their husbands and sons, and the infinite suffering of the sons and husbands of millions of Korean and Chinese mothers and fathers.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt confirmed this sentiment when, on returning from Geneva, she voiced opposition to extension of the war through use of Chiang Kai-shek's troops in Korea.

While assailing the Taft-MacArthur proposal, Mrs. Roosevelt said nothing, of course, as to how the Truman Administration has adopted, lock, stock and barrel, the MacArthur proposals for extending the war not only in Korea and China but in Europe.

But prolongation of the war in Korea, the terrible growth of casualties of American Negro and white GI's and the perspective of World War III, assiduously being pumped for by both Trumans and MacArthurs, has made for deeper anti-war sentiment not only among the masses of women, also in old established women's organizations.

EVIDENCE of this as yet ungrasped depth of antiwar sentiment among the masses of women, as women, is to be observed in the positions taken in the recently concluded annual women's conventions.

A few examples will suffice. Take, for instance, the recent Houston convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Delegates represented a membership of 5,500,000 women. While finally steamrolled through pro-war elements, not a single delegate supported the resolution for universal military training although during debate six spoke sharply against it. Significant was the vigorous opposition voiced by an Indiana woman delegate.

"Why should we change our

way of life to something most of our ancestors fled from?" she demanded. "Let's see if the United Nations will not work out this situation. Why should we teach our children till they are 18 to guide their lives by the teachings of the Bible and then make killers of them? Military training provide very little in the making of good citizens. It would have been put in the Constitution if our forefathers wanted it." (N. Y. Times, May 16, 1951).

During the same month this convention convened, the president of this organization, Mrs. Dorothy Deemer Houghton, leader of a bourgeois-led organization, in a full magazine article in the million-circulated McCall's entitled "Women Want To Get into the Act" pleaded for a garison state. But under pressure of the membership she was forced to express the view that women "are sick and tired of carrying out policies" (such as war legislation) they had nothing to do with in framing; and that there is a general feeling that women have "healthy instincts" as to what is a good law and what is not; for their children, their families and their nation. She also admitted that a growing bulk of letters showed a resurgent interest of women in this organization in international affairs.

STILL ANOTHER index of this trend was the recent Miami convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. While not opposing the Truman war policy, pumped for by certain elements, this convention went much further than any previously held convention. Among the resolutions adopted was a peace resolution which promotes the concept that a "Good parent is one who fights for peace"; a 1951 platform which urges that teaching be classed as an essential profession to halt draft board and defense industry raids on an already critical short supply of instructors; the top priorities be granted for materials for school building construction, legislation to provide adequate finan-

cial support for schools and to help equalize educational opportunities for Negro, Mexican, Puerto Rican and white children.

Reflecting the aroused concern of parents and teachers against "Operation Killer" brutalization of the nation's youth was the position of the 100-member board of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers that universal military training should be "temporary" rather than a permanent fixture, and that the "Blood and Thunder" TV shows which show "gunplay, killing and torture" all too frequently, should be banned.

OR TAKE the regional convention of the National Council of Negro Women in Galveston, Texas. Theme of the convention, Freedom Is Everybody's Business, set the grave tone of the convention. Echoing in this convention were the anguished cries of Negro women, the inflammable element in the emerging dynamic Negro liberation and people's movement, whose demands for redress against their court-martialed sons in Korea forced even a MacArthur to give lipservice to protest against the well-known existence of a jimcrow U. S. Army.

The State Department has boasted that this was the only major women's organization whose representatives witnessed signing of the North Atlantic Pact. Some of these used Negro women leaders have been utilized by Acheson and other Wall Street representatives of pro-war, slaveholder mentality against the colored people of Asia, the West Indies and the United States.

But the program of the Negro women's organization, though vague, dealt with the necessity "to join hands and hearts with our neighbors, both in our immediate communities and in our world community as well, in order to build a World society based on freedom and justice. . . ." (Atlanta Daily World, May 26, 1951).

EXTREMELY significant was
(Continued on Page 8)

URGE REHEARING FOR '11'

(Continued from Page 1)
the Supreme Court to grant a rehearing to eleven Communist leaders:

Thomas F. Delaney, secretary, UE District One; Ed Drill, secretary, Local 587, AFL Painters; Dave Davis, business agent UE Local 155; Frank Brownstone, director, District 2, Fur and Leather Workers; James E. Pasquay, secretary-treasurer, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers; Edward Incollingo, business agent, Local 30, Fur and Leather Workers; Ike Freeman, manager, Local 53, Fur and Leather Workers.

PENSION UNION WIRES TRUMAN

SEATTLE, June 14.—A rehearing in the case of the Communist leaders has been demanded of President Truman by the state board of the Washington Pension Union.

The board unanimously went on record declaring the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act "decrees that political minorities have no rights the government is bound to respect."

The party, in a statement signed by executive secretary Thomas C. Rabbitt, called on "every citizen regardless of political faith to write or wire President Truman insisting that the Supreme Court grant a rehearing."

Judge, 17 Other L. A. Notables Act

LOS ANGELES, June 14.—Judge Stanley Moffat of Los Angeles and a group of 17 writers, trade unionists, and professional men and women have sent the following telegram to President Truman urging a judicial rehearing of the Supreme Court decision against the 11 Communist leaders:

"I concur in the opinions of Justice Black and Douglas and urge you, Mr. President, to call upon the Department of Justice . . . to stipulate to a rehearing in this matter (the Supreme Court decision) because of the opinions of the dissenting justices Black and Douglas."

Other signers include: Wyndham Mortimer, trade unionist; Herbert Biberman, producer-writer; Alva Bessit, writer; Milton Luboviski, businessman; Edgar Edinger, shop worker; Gregory Ain, architect; Charles Chason, a leader in Local 13, International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union.

Also Richard Petherbridge, Dr. Murray Abowitz, Hugh Hardyman, Lee Bachelis, businessman; Raphael Konigsberg, social worker; Betty N. Title, Sam Rosenfeld, Rose Rosenfeld and Muriel R. Riley.

STUDENT LEADERS ASK NEW HEARING

Six top-ranking student leaders at Queens College, Flushing, L. I., yesterday urged that the U. S. Supreme Court give a rehearing to the case of the 11 Communist Party leaders.

"It is our view," declared the student leaders, "that at stake in this case is a fundamental democratic right—the right of

Americans to organize in furtherance of their political principles."

The plea for a rehearing is signed by—

Flo Lelievre, chairman of the Young Progressives of America and member of the Student Council.

William Castagnoli, editor in chief of the Rampart.

Vernon Griffith, vice chairman of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Albert Bayer, Student Council member.

Pete Nold, editorial board member of the Crown.

M. Lendner, executive committee member, Young Peoples General Assembly for Peace.

(Affiliations are listed here for identification purposes only).

REHEARING ASKED BY LAWYERS' PAPER

The New York Lawyer, organ of the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, in its current issue, calls for a rehearing in the case of the 11 Communist leaders.

The New York Lawyer declares:

"Justice Black has recognized the reality that unless we stand by the First Amendment we shall lose it. The Smith Act is unconstitutional on its face. That must be so because the First Amendment speaks plainly and without qualification: Government may never encroach upon speech, press, assembly and religious worship. Upon that American idea must liberal and progressive Americans begin the reconstruction of the Bill of Rights. We can begin that now."

"It is not yet too late for the Supreme Court," by granting a rehearing in the Dennis case (the legal description of the case of the 11—Editor) to retrace its steps and retrieve the First Amendment."

The lawyers' publication traced the history of the 'clear and present danger' doctrine from its original intent "to serve only as a temporary stopgap until the tide of political repression ended" to its "present, distorted, dangerous unconstitutional interpretation, a limitation of the First Amendment."

"For that," it said, "is the meaning of the majority opinion in the Dennis case. The Smith Act is held constitutional on its face, as applied whenever the government shall introduce evidence which satisfies a trial judge that danger exists and the jury of 12 men and women that the defendants' ideas and opinions, their written and spoken words mean 'advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the government.'"

"Justice Douglas," the New York Lawyer continues, "makes it plain in his dissenting opinion that the majority has abandoned the clear and present danger test and stripped the First Amendment of its vitality. He reveals the pathetic pass to which the liberal idea has come when, after years of struggle, his colleagues will not go along with him even to require slightest proof of a clear and present danger. On the basis of Justice Douglas' analysis the indictment should have been dismissed at the close of the government's case for lack of prima facie evidence."

The Cattlemen Ate Chicken Since Beef Cost Too Much

ASTORIA, Ore., June 14 (FP).—Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle's version of price control has benefitted neither the producer, the consumer nor the corner grocery store, a Federated Press survey in Clatsop County disclosed. In the salmon fishing center of Astoria, the price to the consumer of a can of the town's main product has advanced from 49 cents, pre-price control figure, to 64 cents. This big jump came although the Columbia River Fishermen's Protection Union in its spring negotiations was able to wring only a 2½-cent-a-pound price concession from the packers.

Beef prices in the northwest's main beef producing state are so high that the cattlemen's convention served chicken instead of prime ribs at its annual banquet in Ontario, heart of the range country.

The cattlemen straddled the issue of price control, but charges flew freely on their convention floor that it was the packers who were profiting from the so-called control program. Meat prices, the cattlemen declared, have advanced 600 percent since 1900, but the packers, not the producers, are in the gravy.

Oregon's only buyers' strike to hit the headlines centered around a revolt by Portland housewives against an increase in the price of bottled milk. At Salem, the state capital, the Central Labor Council joined with Farmers Union and consumer groups to fight a threatened sales tax and rising living costs.

In all sections of the state, the undeclared war on food prices has resulted in greatly reduced purchases of meat and other food items.

Proprietors of food cooperatives and corner grocery stores interviewed by FP were uniformly critical of price control, 1951 brand.

They indicated, however, that they would favor real price control coupled with a price rollback.

Emelia Peuhkurinen, manager of the Astoria Co-op, said prices of coffee, canned fruits, meat and fish had advanced sharply since Jan. 25. She said buttermilk, a main dietary item among the town's large Scandinavian and Finnish population, is up 3 cents a quart. Only on canned fruit juice, which she described as a luxury item, has there been any price reduction.

The chain stores, however, were all out for "price control." Spokesmen for Clatsop County chains denied there had been any overall mark-ups, contending some items had gone up a little and others had come down.

SHOW PRICE HIKE

Newspaper advertising by the same stores belied their claims. The ads showed price increases in shortening, coffee, sausage, bacon jowls, beef and margarine. One market upped the price of pot roast from 59 cents a pound on Jan. 4 to 69 cents on May 24.

Some independent merchants, on the other hand, have made efforts to hold the price line to pre-control levels. One market in Astoria's working class west end section reported it could have raised ground beef prices to 70 cents under "control" but was continuing to sell this typical "workingman's budget dinner" for 65 cents.

"Our customers can't pay more, they don't make enough," a market spokesman said, "and we've had them for a long time. Why, some of them have been our customers for generations."

Rising Peace Demands at Women's Conventions

(Continued from Page 7)

the Boston conclave of 5,000 Catholic women on May 1, in which a Peace Rally of Prayer was staged. This conclave was originally conceived as a counter-demonstration to the international workers' May Day, but Archbishop Cushing, principal speaker urged the women, who came from as far as Springfield, Pittsdown and Provincetown, to "pray for peace and to explore some of the legal means by which peace may yet be organized on the face of the earth."

In his sermon, Archbishop Cushing, speaking of the efforts of Pope Pius XII for peace, declared that the Catholic Daughters of America must make peace the "principal subjects . . . of study and discussions, in round tables, reading circles, study clubs, for the months, perhaps the years ahead." Boston Globe, May 21, 1951).

In the same city, the Minute Women for Peace addressed to this conclave of women, 1,000 leaflets urging "End the War This Spring," which were warmly received by the women. They discussed with these Catholic women, the basis for unity in the Archbishop's address, as well as in the Vatican letter to Frederick Joliot-Curie.

THESE TRENDS index the new depth of anti-war sentiment prevalent among the masses of women. To fail to understand the tremendous potential inherent in one-half of the population for peace and democracy, recognized by all forces in the pro-war camp, is to miss its meaning for the 1951 and 1952

elections as well. It further emphasizes the necessity to fight for heightened assistance by labor progressives to the organization of the masses of women, as women, for peace—a fact dramatized in the Supreme Court 6-2 decision aimed at outlawing the fight for peace, as well as outlawing the Communist Party, most consistent, staunch fighter for peace.

Not to be overlooked is that these developments were reinforced and strengthened as a result of the pioneering distinct role of progressive women's organizations and peace centers. A recent New York Women's Peace Conference, held under the auspices of American Women for Peace and co-sponsored by women's peace councils, showed that unity is developing on a grass-roots community basis.

In Illinois on Mother's Day, over 1,000 women voted "yes" in a poll urging support to the Johnson cease-fire and withdrawal from Korea resolution and for an end to the war in Korea now.

Women, everywhere, recognize their support to the forthcoming American Peace Crusade National Peace Congress and Exposition in Chicago, June 29-July 1 can greatly contribute in a special way to the overall struggle for peace. A New York Peace Festival and Salute to the Chicago Peace Congress on June 15, called by American Women for Peace supported by all peace forces, represented a special effort to rally women for this major national peace event.

Consequently, emerging as a

distinct movement for peace, the masses of women represent a powerful separate detachment, yet integral part of the peace movement as a whole. Through increasing unity, on direct peace issues, and on the consequences of the war program, particularly high prices, high taxes, the needs of their children in the schools, etc., Negro and white working women and their sisters in the mass organization can help to realize in our country under the leadership of labor progressives and broader peace forces, a majority peace movement in the United States.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents one of the boldest of American films. Arthur Miller's, "All My Sons," Burt Lancaster, Edward G. Robinson, 111 W. 88th St. 2 showings beginning 8:30. Admission to member \$1. Social all evening.

Sunday Night

UNITED NEGRO PEOPLE'S Comm. for Peace and Freedom presents a Cocktail Party, Sun., June 17. Small's Paradise, 135th St. and 7th Ave., 4-9 p.m. Adm. \$1.20, tables seating 4-8, \$3. Entertainment, Allan Booth and Band. Tickets: Bookshops or call PR 2-4631, eves.

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Urge Letters To Seaman On Ellis Island

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday urged that messages of support be sent to Harry Chew, Chinese-American seaman, legal resident of the United States, who faces life-time imprisonment on Ellis Island.

Chew, who was born in China 36 years ago entered the United States as a seaman in 1941. In 1946, he married an American citizen and in 1949 his status was legalized by the Justice Department and he was granted permanent residence. In April, 1950, Chew filed a petition for United States citizenship.

In November, 1950, Chew secured employment as chief steward on the SS Sir John Franklin. He was screened and cleared by the United States Coast Guard. When the ship returned to the United States on March 29, 1951, Mr. Chew was ordered held and denied admittance on the basis of "confidential information." He was removed to Ellis Island where he has been imprisoned since that date, separated from his wife.

A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed by Federal District Court Judge Clarence G. Gaston, in Brooklyn. An appeal is pending in the United States Court of Appeals.

The American Committee appealed to individuals to send messages of support to Harry Chew, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

Gil Green

(Continued from Page 1)

bound up with the struggle for civil rights for all Americans," he added.

Claude Lightfoot, Negro leader and state secretary of the Illinois CP, brought cheers when he declared, "We are meeting tonight not to consider what to do when the 11 go to jail, but to prevent their going."

Mollie West, organizational secretary, outlined plans for enlisting trade unions in to fight for a rehearing.

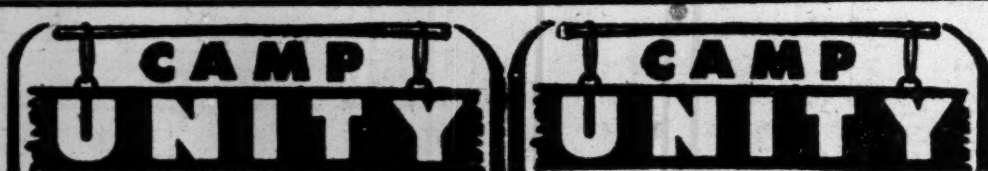
A fund drive of \$25,000, to be completed in 30 days was mapped.

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Communist Party Statement

(Continued from Page 2)

demanding the Administration and the Supreme Court secure the rights of the Negro people by enforcing the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

The Vinson decision would be different, if more labor leaders had not indulged in dreams that the Taft-Hartley Act would hurt only some other union, not their own. Or if more citizens had rallied to the defense of the foreign-born and effectively opposed the deportation delirium. Or if the millions, who began to see the sinister fascist design when the MacCarran law was being pushed through, had reinforced their opposition with more militant and determined unity.

The right to speak for peace would not be so gravely threatened, if more people who want peace had recognized that the danger of atomic war far outweighs the danger of being stigmatized as a Communist because you associate with some American or world-wide people's movement for peace.

Americans have been paying the high cost of Wall Streets anti-Communist crusade in many ways. It has taken a heavy toll, in living standards and human life, in individual freedom and human dignity, in national security and honor.

The great scientist and historian, 84-year-old Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is indicted as a "foreign agent" because he works for peace. But gangsters like Costello go scot free.

A New York Times survey reveals that college students and professors are paralyzed by fear of the thought police. But the dope peddlers who prey on America's youth are bold as brass.

J. Edgar Hoover spreads an FBI dragnet for "450,000 subversives." But the big-time crime syndicates are not worried.

Jail for the eleven Communist leaders will put no meat on the table for common folk, nor will it reduce the armament tax load. The high cost of living is part of the high cost of anti-Communism.

THE REACTIONARY bipartisan Truman Administration delivered the goods when it secured the frameup conviction of the Communist leaders.

But many Americans hoped the Supreme Court would refuse to uphold the Smith Act. They kept on hoping, even after Truman's court upheld the Taft-Hartley Act—even after this same court sanctioned the legal lynching of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee.

Now the Vinson decision has been handed down.

All Americans—not just the Communists—face a wholly new situation.

The Vinson decision is a major victory for the pro-fascists. They are trigger-happy with their new weapon, and eager to close in for the kill.

Attorney General McGrath claims, with tongue in cheek, that the Communist Party has not been outlawed, although deprived of its constitutional liberties. At the same time the Justice Department promises a wave of new persecutions to deprive the Party of its threadbare legal status, imprison more of its leaders, and drive it underground.

The court edict declaring the Communist Party a "conspiracy" threatens to bring back the days when courts held the trade unions to be "conspiracies to raise wages," and when trade union leaders were imprisoned for organizing the unorganized and trade unionists driven underground. Indeed, Justice Jackson in his concurring opinion, already warns that "Any workman may quit his work for any reason, but concerted action to the same end are in some circumstances forbidden." The Vinson decision is thus a new threat to the hard-won right to strike.

It is also a new and very grave threat to the Negro people, to Negro-white unity, and to every man and woman in the United States who wants to work with his fellows in defense of world peace.

Its victims will also be the self-styled liberals, the so-called "left" supporters of the Truman Administration whom the McCarthys seek to drive out of public life and into concentration camps together with the Communists.

Thus, we have come to a turning point in the life of our nation. The danger of fascism has been greatly increased, and with it the danger of a third world war.

But World War III is not inevitable, and even at this late hour the plot to speed and complete the already advanced process of fascism can still be thwarted. Disaster can even now be averted—but only if the tens of millions throw their weight into the balance, only if the resistance of labor and all democratic forces becomes far bolder and more united, only if tens of millions of people act quickly and in unison.

Everything now depends on what is done by each of us, and by all of us together.

WE COMMUNISTS are going to stand firm. We are going to fight for our own rights, and for the rights of all the people—Negro and white.

We will maintain our place in the ranks of the working class

which gave our Party birth, championing the interests, welfare and future of the American workers and common people.

We Communists will fight to keep our leaders out of jail, and to free them if they are imprisoned. We will make full use of every opportunity to function as a legal political party, and strive to regain the rights of which we and the people have been deprived.

We are going to resist the attempt to drive us underground. But we are also going to protect our members and our organization. We are going to guard the integrity and working class principles of our Party, and preserve its ability to function under any and all circumstances.

We will not capitulate to the bookburners. We will continue to study and teach the working class science of social progress, of Marxism-Leninism, and to apply it in the interest of our class, our people, our country.

We Communists will not yield to the warmakers. We will continue to rally millions of people to effective struggle for world peace. We will continue to join with all who combat both the Truman and the MacArthur war program, and strive to halt the spread of war, whether in Asia or in Europe. We will continue to expose the Hitlerite Big Lie that the Soviet Union, the land of workers' democracy, threatens the United States. Together with millions, we will continue to advocate and work for a Five Power Pact of Peace, as the only way to end international tensions, lift the crushing burden of armaments, and achieve a lasting peace in the interests of our own and all other peoples.

We will continue to advocate socialism, the common ownership of the nation's economy and its management for the benefit of the whole people by a government headed by the working class. We Communists believe that some day, when the majority decides, the American people will bring about the socialist reorganization of society and thus put an end to the evils that beset our country today.

But every thinking person knows that socialism is not the immediate issue of our country now. The issue today is peace or war. The issue is democracy or fascism.

The Communist Party has said many times, especially since 1945, what it says again now: "The task which confronts the American people in this and the coming period is the establishment, by democratic means, of a government of peace, a democratic government, an anti-Wall Street government."

Millions of Americans, workers and farmers, Negro and white, intellectuals, women and youth, already share this aim. Through their common struggle, and led by the working class, they will win a majority of the people for a government of peace. The Communist Party stands ready to support a government committed to the maintenance of peace and democratic liberties for all.

Fellow Americans! We dare not wait for the fulfillment of Justice Black's prediction that some future generation will regain the rights of which we have all now been deprived. This challenge has come to our generation. It must be met by us—now!

The Communist Party appeals to all working people, Negro and white, to all peace advocates and all democratic organizations.

Remember that tens of millions of Americans, adding their voices to the world-wide cry of protest, have checked those who repeatedly threatened to use atomic bombs against the peoples of Korea and China.

Remember that we are all descendants of those who surmounted every difference of opinion to unite under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison, and thus nullify the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798.

Remember that our forebears rallied around Lincoln and Douglass, put down the slaveowners' rebellion, and repudiated the Fugitive Slave Law and the Dred Scott decision.

Remember that united labor action cracked the open shop fortress, and reversed the courts that sought to outlaw trade unionism.

The right of free speech is reaffirmed every time an American exercises that inalienable right! United action cannot be punished as "conspiracy" when millions act together!

Demand that the high court reconsider its decision, and restore the First Amendment! Keep the eleven Communist leaders out of jail! Oppose any further indictments under the fascist Smith or McCarran Acts!

Speak out together in defense of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights!

Americans, working people! Unite to impose your will for democracy and peace!

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New Situation in Italy!--Togliatti Warns Wall Street Not to Try Fascist Repression

By Joseph Starobin

ROME, June 14.—A new political situation has emerged in Italy, and it is being discussed by both the Left and the Right throughout Europe. On the eve of the June 17 French elections, the entire democratic movement in Europe has taken on new hope from the tremendous fact that the Italian Left has grown and consolidated itself, despite everything that Wall Street has tried to do over the past three years. Several European diplomats—whom I've met at the Geneva UN meetings—have stressed to me that they consider the Italian development the greatest single factor for peace this year. Next Sunday—

France should show the same trend. This new situation was emphasized by the Italian Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, in a speech before 200,000 citizens of Turin a week ago Wednesday. Summarizing the May 27 election results in the north, and the balloting for the Sicilian regional parliament on June 3, Togliatti was looking ahead to the third round, on June 10, when the voters of 1,941 communes of north central Italy were going to the polls.

IN THE FIRST ROUND, the Communist-Socialist alliance had increased their vote in the decisive centers. In Sicily, where the voting was by proportional representation, the Left Bloc gained 180,664 votes over 1948, getting a proportion of 31 percent. The ruling Democratic Christian Party has lost 397,624 votes for the same period, and is now deadlocked in the same percentage as the Left.

Moreover, the right-wing Social Democrats had not been able to present united lists in some of the

cities, as in Turin, where the Rómista faction has declined to tie itself to the Demo-Christian kite. The fact is that the right-wingers, led by Giuseppe Saragat, have been getting a raw deal from their allies, led by de Gasperi, in the division of the spoils after the May 27 voting.

That the Left has gained and consolidated itself in Italy is no longer question in Europe. It must be causing a real headache in Washington and Wall Street. Commenting on the Sicilian vote, the London Times noted on June 6: "What is immutably true is that the Communist bloc, either on the 1947 or the 1948 basis, has proved that it is stronger than ever."

And the Vatican's Osservatore Romano the next day admitted that the Left has not only "gained but consolidated itself"—although it goes right on calling Catholics to concentrate their votes (as a matter of religious duty!) for the right-wing parties.

WHAT HAS THE LEFT done in the face of this development? The Socialist leader, Pietro

Nenni, immediately called for a revamping of the de Gasperi cabinet, hinting the Left's readiness to join. The Communist Senator Li Causi has proposed an alliance between the Left Bloc and the Demo-Christians as the only way to govern Sicily; this has been indignantly rejected by de Gasperi's party but it strikes millions of Italians as wise and sensible. The president of the Italian Confederation of Labor, Giuseppe di Vittorio, has come forward with a broad united front appeal in this week's Il Lavoro, urging national unity for the salvation of Italian economy on a peace-time basis.

And now Togliatti has put the question even more squarely: "We turn to all citizens who are at a distance from us, and we turn toward the leaders of parties which are our political adversaries, inviting them to think over the present situation—is it in the interests of Italy that this gulf shall continue among us, this absurd and criminal attempt to label 42 percent of the Italian people as a 'fifth column'; this obstinate refusal to follow the path of a serene discussion, and of cooperation of all forces with respect to the basic problems of Italy's future?"

peace policy, repeated that no country where the workingclass is in power is anywhere near threatening Italian borders, whereas the Atlantic Pact plainly proposes to make war on the East. And he said plainly that "in case of a war against those countries which are ruled by workingmen—a war of aggression contrary to the interests and desires of the Italian people—not only will we not fight such a war, but we will never permit any Italian government to fight it."

He specifically warned Wall Street that if it tries to counter-act the Left trend by aggravating the crisis and pushing toward internal reaction, "in no sense will such a struggle wind up with a defeat for the workingclass!"

But the essence of his approach was that all this need not happen if a new government is formed, or if the present government changes and bases itself on three fundamental platforms: the "Plan of Work," proposed last year by the

Confederation of Labor; respect for Italian Constitution in the field of civil liberties, and peace.

With such a dual approach of basic criticism plus an outstretched hand to all forces—even those now spurning that hand—Togliatti is clearly laying the basis for a situation in which the position of de Gasperi will become untenable. The growing crisis which is gripping all sections of the people will find new millions of Italians making a comparison between the proposals of reason, work and peace put forward by the Left and the obstinate refusal of the Right to satisfy the nation's needs.

Skillful and subtle as ever—but plain and simple in its essence—the Communist movement of Italy is fighting to make it impossible for American capitalism to count on Italian participation in a war.

Let all Americans take note, and draw conclusions for their own way back from the present precipice of disaster.

Protest Frameup Sentences Of Philippine Workers

Charging that the 26 Filipinos recently sentenced to death or long imprisonment by the Quirino Administration were harshly and unjustly condemned, a delegation of rep-

resentative Americans called upon the Philippine Representative to the United Nations this week and submitted a letter to President Quirino urging a full pardon. The delegation also met with Mr. Egon Schwebel, Assistant Director of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations.

The letter demanded that Amado Hernandez, head of the Congress of Labor Organizations and Manila City Councillor who was arrested and detained since January without charges or trial, be guaranteed his constitutional rights and that he and "others similarly detained . . . be immediately released from their unlawful confinement."

Calling attention to the deep ties of friendship developed between the American and Filipino people in the struggle against Japan, the letter noted that among the 26 are "peasant and labor leaders" seeking much-needed "land reform, industrialization and the restoration of democratic rights." Attention was also called to the fact that "both Hernandez and the 26 are well known for their stand for peace and their opposition to U.S. intervention in the Philippines and to participation in the Korean war."

The delegation recognized U.S. responsibility for the "dire conditions" of the people and pledged to "exert every effort for repeal of the unjust Bell Trade Act and oppose American intervention in the affairs of the Filipino people."

Chairman for the delegation was Edwin Smith, Executive Director, National Teachers Division of United Public Workers, and former member of National Labor Relations Board. Joining him were: Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr.; George Murphy, manager of the newspaper "Freedom"; Ada B. Jackson, Negro woman civic leader; Henry Foner, Educational Director, Jt. Board of International Fur Workers Union; Lewis Moroe, State Secretary, New Jersey Civil Rights Congress; Susan Warren, editor, "Far East Spotlight"; and Ira Collobin, member of Ex-

ecutive Board of Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy and a veteran of the Philippine Campaign. (Organizations listed for identification purposes only.)

Shopper's Guide

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IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation. BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS 110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks) Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-4218

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EYES EXAMINED EYES EXERCISED

Today Abroad

HOW THE FRENCH ARE FARING

Marshallization and war reparations under Washington's diktat have meant for the French workingclass family the following rises in cost of living, based on 1938 as a norm of 100. Food products: 1949, up to 1740; April 1951, up to 2166. Heat and light: 1320 in 1949; April 1951, 1840; Manufactured objects: 2500 in 1949; 2950 in April 1951; Services: 970 in 1949, 1340 in April, 1951. From Sept. 1950 to May 1951, the cost of living has risen 22 percent; in the same period, wages have risen 8 percent. From May 1950 to May 1951, veal prices have increased more than 60 percent. All these are official figures.

FREEDOM — THE "WHITE ONLY" KIND

In a statement released by the Norwegian embassy, Ambassador Wilhelm Morgenstjerne explained his country's participation in the North Atlantic Pact. The U. S. and Norway, he said, are united by ties that are of "sterner stuff than water—the kinship of blood . . . the kinship with hundreds of thousands of our countrymen who became American citizens." This is a "kinship" which Talmadge and South Carolina's Jimmy Byrness also see, but it's got nothing to do with Norway! Mr. Morgenstjerne sees only one problem: "Only the Atlantic Ocean separates us."

LAND AND "JUSTICE" IN INDIA

Telengana (Hyderabad) peasants succeeded in redistributing large areas of land in 1948, a movement which the Nehru government immediately crushed with unbridled barbarity. The "Telengana Twelve"—youths, all in their teens—were sentenced to death. Recently they won commutation of death sentences to life imprisonment. Now 19-year old Jancor Durgiah, another victim of Nehru violence against the people of Telengana, has been sentenced to death. Arrested when he was 17, Durgiah's petition for clemency should sound very familiar to Americans: abnormal atmosphere at Bhongir (place of trial) made fair trial impossible, deprivation of all normal safeguards of criminal procedure and no opportunity to prepare defense, conviction on circumstantial evidence, etc. Such is the policy of a government which would risk the starvation of five million people rather than accept grain from the Soviet Union and China.

BUILDING FOR PEACE

The construction of the Danubian Iron Works in Dunapentale, a most important project in Hungary's Five-Year Plan, is proceeding ahead of schedule. In certain shops the installation of machines is planned to begin this month. One thousand engineers worked for eight months on the outline plans which fill eight volumes of encyclopedic size; 600,000 cubic meters of river gravel, 41 million bricks, 16 thousand cubic meters of lumber—these are only some of the materials to be used this year in construction. A city planned for the tens of thousands of workers of the Iron Works is being built also, separated from the plant by a large forest shelter belt. The city is divided into three and five story blocks, each with gardens and connected by a 40 foot wide park land, with a network of automobile roads and bicycle paths. This rising Socialist city, in what was once an agricultural hinterland for the German and French capitalists, has called forth all the creative efforts of the Hungarian people. Volunteer work battalions of youth and women are sparking the socialist emulation drives.

RECALLING the Communist proposals for unity and peaceful reconstruction after the war, Togliatti repeated this same proposal now, addressing himself "to all Italians."

"The electoral consultation," he added, "even though partial nevertheless permits us to affirm without any doubt that our country must change its course. The moment has come for all Italians to ask themselves and to answer the question as to whether it is not possible to take another path. We declare that it is not only possible for Italy to change its course, but absolutely essential. We declare that the election returns already show the elements of a new situation; if the leaders of all political parties and if all Italians will take account of these elements, it will make possible opening up a new and better way, a path of peaceful progress for our nation; if not, the situation can only become worse and aggravated."

Togliatti then addressed himself directly to the right-wing leader, Saragat, calling for him to break with the Demo-Christians, and urging his supporters to vote the Social-Democratic list which is not tied to the Demo-Christians; in Turin particularly there was such a list last Sunday.

While extending the outstretched hand, even to the Right, Togliatti did not minimize his sharp criticism of the Demo-Christians. He charged that since 1948 they had not fulfilled any promises, had governed by increasing terror and were threatening the industrial ruin and the peace of the country by the American alliance.

"The understanding is growing ever more profound in the land," said the Communist leader, "that the present government is against the interests of the nation because it divides the forces of the people instead of uniting them."

HE ATTACKED BITTERLY the denial of civil liberties, revealing sensational truths: since 1948, 72 workers have been killed in Italy, 3,000 wounded, 92,000 arrested for political reasons, 19,000 sentenced for a total of 8,000 years in jail!

He repeated the demand for a

Editors of Masses & Mainstream Say:

THE HOUR IS LATE, BUT NOT TOO LATE TO SAVE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Editors of Masses and Mainstream have issued the following statement on the Supreme Court decision in the case of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party:

IN UPHOLDING the frame-up conviction of the eleven Communist leaders, Truman's Supreme Court majority has struck down the Bill of Rights. Justice Vinson and his five associates have nullified guarantees of personal liberty for which generations of Americans fought and bled.

This political decision means thought control with no holds barred. The government arrogates to itself not only the right to pry into your mind, but to put things in it that you didn't know were there. It not only can forbid thoughts, but it can attribute to you forbidden

thoughts that you don't happen to have.

Fear of the peace sentiment in the country is above all the motive for torpedoing the constitutional guarantee of the right to express that sentiment. The imperialists have a program that is irrational, and so they must silence the voices of reason. They are leading the country to destruction, and so they must bludgeon every citizen who wants to save the country. Their policies do not enjoy the confidence of the people, and so they must terrorize the people and poison them with the anti-Communist lies of Hitler.

Naturally, the Court's decision will be taken as a green light by every force of bigotry and greed in the country. In the cultural field, where reaction has been multiplying victims of

thought control, there will be renewed attacks. There will be an attempted police inspection of the mind and conscience of all honest Americans.

THE SMITH ACT is a book-burning statute. It calls for a lynching bee against the dangerous thoughts of artists and scientists. Under this Act and the McCarran Act the teacher is expected to work under a drill sergeant in a barracks-like classroom.

The hour is late, but it is not too late to fight this program of terror. There are undoubtedly some who will wish to run, to seek some personal refuge in this storm. But there is no refuge. There is only the "safety" of intellectual suicide, of desertion to fascist forces, of complicity in the great crime

against the people of America and of the world—the safety, in short, of the graveyard.

Before fascism came to Germany there were many who dismissed its threat. They said "Germany is not Italy." There are people in the United States today who say that "America is not Germany." There was nothing inherently "German" or "Italian" about fascism.

The police state that threatens us is alien to the sentiments and desires of the American people. Its victory is not inevitable. It can happen here but it doesn't have to. It can be stopped and it will be if enough of us band together in defense of peace and democracy, if we try hard enough to reach the American people with the truth, if we do not allow ourselves to be bludgeoned into silence,

The Alien and Sedition Acts were quickly reversed by a people aroused to their danger by the Acts themselves. The Dred Scott decision was quickly reversed by a people who stood up for freedom, when it was cynically violated. And neither the Smith Act nor the Court's decision upholding it is eternal as Justice Black has stressed in his dissent.

Only by holding our ground, only by working together with the broadest elements of the population for peace and civil rights can we win liberty's fight. And only in this way can we do what must be done now—win the freedom of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party and save the Bill of Rights.

SAMUEL SILLEN
HERBERT APTHEKER
LLOYD L. BROWN

Peace Festival Tonight to Hear 'Ballad for Sojourner Truth'

Below is the text of 'Ballad For Sojourner Truth,' which Bea Williams and Ken Carter of People's Artists will perform tonight (Friday) at the Peace Festival, sponsored by American Women for Peace, at Manhattan Center, 34 St. and Eighth Ave., New York City. The Ballad is taken from the recent Gerda Lerner-Eve Merriam musical revue 'Singing Of Women,' which the New York Arts, Sciences and Professions produced a few weeks ago in honor of International Women's Day.

BALLAD SINGER:

Sojourner Truth was born a slave,
She couldn't read a book,
But what was written in human hearts
She could read with a single look.

Sojourner Truth was born a slave,
She never learned to write,
But she traveled the country across to say
For freedom we must fight.

SOJOURNER:

For freedom we must fight!

BALLAD SINGER:

It was a woman's rights convention, but
Three gentlemen dressed in black,
Fat with speeches and slick with words
Were sitting in the back.

FIRST MAN:

Now I've always loved the ladies—charming creatures. They must be sheltered, protected, cared for. Why, to think of a sweet, tender woman going into the hurly-burly of politics.

SECOND MAN:

Oh, my poor erring sisters, you are straying from the true path! For it has been revealed to me that women are inferior and will always be so. It has been thus ever since Eve committed the first sin and caused Man to fall from grace. Yea, verily, and furthermore and moreover if God had desired women to be equal, He would have given us a sign in the life of the Saviour. But the Saviour was a man. . . .

BALLAD SINGER:

Now all the women longed to speak
But none knew how to start,
Till Sojourner stood on the pulpit steps
And spoke out from her heart.

SOJOURNER:

So women need to be taken care of,
Need to be helped into carriages
And lifted over ditches
And have the best place everywhere.

Nobody ever helps me into carriages
Or lifts me over ditches,
Or gives me any best place—
And ain't I a woman?

Look at me!
Look at my arm!
I have ploughed and planted and gathered into barns
And no man could head me.
And ain't I a woman?

I could work as much
And eat as much as a man
When I could get it—
And bear the lash as well!
And ain't I a woman?

I have borne thirteen children
And seen them most all sold into slavery,
And when I cried out with my mother's grief
I had nowhere to turn to but to Jesus
And to my own strength for comfort,
And ain't I a woman?

Now Eve—the first woman—
Seems like all alone
She was strong enough to turn the whole world upside down!
Then seems like all women together
Ought to be able to turn it back,
Turn it rightside up again
If they'd just get together and try!

Screen Writers Oppose 20th-Fox Salary Slash

By David Platt

MEMBERS of the Screen Writers Guild have been urged by their officers to oppose 20th Century Fox's plan to cut salaries of those earning more than \$500 weekly. An emergency meeting of the Guild board voted unanimously to combat the proposed 25 to 50 percent slice and authorized a meeting with representatives of other guilds as soon as possible. The Board also sent the following wire to every 20th Century Fox employed member:

"Guild has learned that you have been officially asked by 20th Fox to grant so-called voluntary waivers which would enable it to reduce your salary. It is the considered opinion of our officers and board that such action is unilateral and we urge you not to comply with such request. Your board is meeting with boards of other talent guilds for purpose of translating into action our unalterable opposition to this cut. We are further consulting with Authors League of America, Dramatists Guild, Authors Guild and Radio Writers Guild. We will inform you as soon as possible of results of these conferences. Guild considers this a deeply serious matter, one which can only be dealt with by concerted action."

Girl From Leningrad Popular 1942 Soviet Film Revived Sat.

One of the most popular and successful films ever to come from the USSR, *Girl From Leningrad* will be revived at the Stanley starting tomorrow (Sat.) for one week only. Originally shown in 1942, the Victor Eismont production established a long-run record at the Stanley, which has never been equalled. Based on the heroism and courage of the Red Army nurses during the Finnish war, *Girl From Leningrad* stars Zoya Fyodorova and Alexander Abrikosov and features the music of V. Shebalin.

As an added feature, the original Russian Ballerina, famous Soviet musical starring Galina Ulanova, premier Soviet ballerina will be presented. Included in the film are ballet sequences from Tchaikovsky's best known works—*Swan Lake*, *Sleeping Beauty*, etc.

Negro Tenor Sings in Harlem

Charles Riley, well-known Negro tenor appears at Small's Paradise Cafe and Nightclub, 135th St. and 7th Ave. beginning Friday (tonight) June 15 at 10 p.m.

The singer was seen recently as guest singer on the Josephine Baker Day program. He will do songs in the popular, progressive and classical style.

Good Books at 59c, 98c At Workers Bookshop

THE WORKERS BOOKSHOP (50 E. 13 St., N. Y.) announces that it has on hand a limited number of outstanding books for sale at 59 cents and 98 cents.

Among the titles are *Scottsboro Boy* by Heywood Patterson, *Balzac* by Stephen Zweig, *Venus and the Voters* and *Leaves in the Wind* by Gwyn Thomas, *Hollywood on Trial* by Gordon Kahn, *European Crossroads* by Ilya Ehrenburg, *North Star Country* by Meridel LeSeuer, *Aragon—Poet of the French Resistance*, *What Is Life* by J. B. S. Haldane, *Bending Cross—Biography of Eugene Debs* by Ray Ginger, *Your Most Humble Servant* by Shirley Graham.

Also Selected Writings of Benjamin Rush, *On The Drumhead* by Mike Quinn, *The American* by Howard Fast, *Joseph Weydemeyer—Pioneer of American Socialism*, by Karl Obermann, *Labor Fact Book No. 8*, *Truth About Soviet Russia* by The Webbs with an introduction by Bernard Shaw, *Fear, War and the Bomb* by P.M.S. Blackett, *A Washington Story* by Jay Deiss, *Iron Heel* by Jack London, *The Stoic* by Theodore Dreiser, *Critics and Crusaders* by Charles Madison.

Also many other important titles at these and slightly higher prices.

The bookshop also announces that it has just received from People's China a unique collection of posters in color dealing with all aspects of the new life in China. They are suitable for framing and can be purchased for 30¢ and 50¢ each.

Anti-Unionism—Play-by-Play

FLINT, Mich., June 14 (FP).—In the south, the radio smears unionism every half inning during baseball broadcasts, says CIO Representative Ed Geiger, vacationing in his home town from a CIO textile assignment in Anderson, S. C.

Anderson is the key town for 28 mills. Mayor Johnston, brother of U. S. Sen. Olin Johnston, personally tried to get the landlord to break the CIO lease, Geiger says. The newspapers are openly plugging against unionism.

"The local radio station," Geiger relates, "broadcasts play-by-play accounts of the ballgames but instead of commercials for beer they tell lies about the union after every half inning."

Geiger was a pioneer in General Motors Buick plant in Flint for militant unionism and the management got rid of him at the first opportunity. He has organized in the south for the CIO for many years.

Postpone Opening Night of 'Candy Story' in Brighton

New Playwrights has postponed the opening date (previously announced as Friday, June 15) of the Brighton production of *Candy Story*. Ticket purchasers are asked to watch the advertisements for the new opening date. The Brooklyn box-office is open daily except Monday from 3 to 7 p.m. Call Nightingale 6-9814.

Stone Flower at Irving Pl. Theatre

Two prize-winning films are currently being shown at the Irving Place Theatre—Artkino's *Stone Flower*

"STONE FLOWER"
and
"BICYCLE THIEF"
IRVING PL. near 14th St. BR 5-6975

Flower which won first prize for its color photography at the International Cinema Festival at Cannes and Bicycle Thief voted "Best Moxie of the year," by the National Board of Review.

Next Sunday, June 24 The Worker will carry a dramatic article commemorating the 100th anniversary of the great Yiddish writer Itzhok L. Peretz.

No performance tonight or next week of

"CANDY STORY"

Watch next week's ads for new opening date. All tickets will be honored for subsequent performances or money refunded.

New Playwrights Brooklyn Box Office open 3-7 p.m. daily except Monday.

Phone Nightingale 6-9814.
Brighton Community Center
3200 Coney Island Avenue

STARTS TOMORROW

AN ALL-TIME GREAT FILM!

"GIRL FROM LENINGRAD"

TCHAIKOWSKY-CHOPIN
PROKOFIEFF-GLINKA

Thrill to—
Russian Ballerina

ULANOVA in "SWAN LAKE"

STANLEY 7th Ave. bet 42 & 43

Last Day: "ALEXANDER NEVSKY" and "THE FIRST LOVE"

DODGERS, GIANTS SWEEP CARDS, REDS

Continuing their hell-bent way through the west, both the Dodgers and Giants swept their three-game series yesterday. At St. Louis, the amazing Brooks came up to two out in the ninth trailing 1-0 and Gil Hodges came through with number 20 to win 2-1 over rookie Joe Presko. Snider was on via a single. The Cards rattled 15 hits off starter Ralph Branca and relief winner Carl Erskine, but the marvellous Brook defense stopped them all but once. In one inning Campanella TWICE picked a Card runner off second base.

At Cincinnati, the second place Giants trimmed the Reds 11-6 for a sweep of the three-game series. Jansen went the distance. Henry Thompson led the attack with four hits, Willie Mays had three, and Mueller and Lockman two each.

THE FIGHT'S TONITE AT THE GARDEN

Continued rain yesterday forced a second postponement of the Joe Louis - Lee Savold heavyweight contenders' fight scheduled for the Polo Grounds. It will now be held tonight at Madison Square Garden, rain or snow. The shift is necessary because the Yanks play night game at the Stadium tonight, and the fight contract for the outdoor ballyards stipulates not to compete with night games.

Tickets purchased for the Polo Grounds must be exchanged at the Garden for similar locations. Louis decided to keep his edge with a three round sparring session yesterday, and Savold worked in a gym.

WEDNESDAY NITE

Dodgers 7, Cards 4. First game it was Robinson and Hodges. This time it's Snider and Campanella as Poholsky is routed. Duke has

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Brooklyn 000 000 002-2 7 1
St. Louis 000 100 000-1 15 0
Branca, Erskine (8) and Campanella; Presko (6-3) and Garagiola. Winning pitcher, Erskine (6-5). Home runs-Hodges (20th).

New York 400 041 200-11 15 0
Cincinnati 001 030 110- 6 11 2
Jansen (6-5) and Westrum; Fox, Wehmeier (4), Erault (6), Byerly (7), Perkowski (9) and Scheffing. Home runs-Stanky (8th), Adams (2nd), Hatton (2nd).

Philadelphia 200 033 210-11 16 2
Chicago 001 101 000- 3 8 0
Meyer (4-4) and Seminick; Rush, Mslsh (6) Kelley (7) Schmitz (9) and Burgess. Home run-Nicholson.

Boston 010 002 100-4 11 0
Pittsburgh 100 521 00x-9 13 1
Bickford, Chipman (4), Cole (6), Schacht (7) and Cooper; Dickson (8-5) and McCullough. Losing pitcher, Bickford (8-6). Home runs-Gordon (9th), Westlake (16th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

St. Louis at New York, rain.
Detroit at Boston, rain.
Chicago at Washington, two-night.
Cleveland at Philadelphia, night.

four for four, including three-run homer, his 14th. Roy two lusty and timely doubles. King, in relief of Joe Hatten, hurls five nice innings giving one run to win 5th. Bridges, replacing the bat slumping Cox at third again, two more hits.

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	G.B.
Chicago	34	14	-
New York	32	19	3½
Boston	30	22	6
Cleveland	28	23	7½
Detroit	24	24	9½
Washington	18	31	16
St. Louis	18	34	18
Philadelphia	15	34	19½

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at New York (night)
Cleveland at Washington (night)
Chicago at Philadelphia (night)
St. Louis at Boston (night)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Brooklyn	33	18	-
New York	29	26	6
St. Louis	26	26	7½
Boston	26	26	7½
Cincinnati	25	25	7½
Philadelphia	25	27	8½
Chicago	22	26	9½
Pittsburgh	19	31	13½

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Chicago
New York at Pittsburgh (night)
Boston at Cincinnati (night)
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night)

HAPPY GETS MORE \$\$\$ FOR EXITING

Major league club owners agreed yesterday at a special meeting to grant the concessions asked by baseball commissioner Chandler in return for stepping out of office before his contract expires at midnight April 30, 1952.

The concessions included a stipulation that he would not be held responsible in any degree in the law suits now pending against baseball and also asked that he receive \$25,000 above his salary

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A.L. Magnate Nixing Veeck-Brown Deal

HERE IS THE real story on the rumors of the sale of the St. Louis Browns to Bill Veeck, the half denials and the confusion.

One of the loans floated by the DeWitt brothers, Brownie moguls, was from the American League. A stipulation going with the loan was that the DeWitts must submit any proposed sale of the Browns to the approval of the league magnates, to be unanimously OK'd.

At least one, and possibly two, of the American League magnates are holding back their OK on Veeck because they have never forgiven him for signing the first Negro players in the league's history . . . and going on to a pennant and record breaking year at the gate. They won't say that, they'll say they object to his "eccentricities" et al, but that's the bull. The reason is that Veeck's name is linked with baseball democracy in the American League, nothing more or less.

Thought for Giants, Thomson

WOULDN'T THE GIANTS make a very smart move by sending Bobby Thomson to their Ottawa farm in the International League on option? Bobby has been a dead weight on the team for two years now after his good start. Now down to .225, he is hurting both the team and his own morale and future as a player. Loaded with possibilities, optionable and still young, he might regain his batting groove, confidence and poise against minor league pitching. A daily outfield of Irvin, Mays and Mueller in the meanwhile, come right or lefthander, would do a batting job.

Brundage Says Something Good

GIVE THE DEVIL his due department: When Avery Brundage returned from the meeting of the International Olympic Committee which voted the Soviet Union into the 1952 games, reporters tried to get him to say that the move would only mean trouble, the Russians weren't really amateurs etc., etc. Brundage hemmed and hawed and then ventured the overwhelming sentiment of the meeting he had just left, that the Olympics could now become a real force for peace and that sports would be making a notable contribution toward peace with a united Olympics. You can say that again, Avery.

Baseball Notes

IF GIL HODGES isn't the starting first baseman for the National League it'll be a whopping miscarriage of you know what, and this is from one who thinks Ralph Kiner is wonderful . . . (not to mention Nancy Chafee, Mrs. Kiner to be). Hodges is the best all round first baseman in baseball by so big a margin that comparisons are not even possible. The most gifted fielder at the bag is also the newly emerged power hitting sensation, a fast and alert baserunner . . . let's put Kiner back in the outfield for this one. . . Jackie Jensen, Yankee outfielder who was All American fullback at California, says it takes a lot more brains to play big league baseball than big time football, which should come as no great revelation. . . Not all the ballplayers want to be voted onto the All Star team. Some would much rather spend the three day break with their families. . . Don Lenhardt, acquired rather quietly by the Chisox from the Browns, is considered around the dugouts one of the coming big hitters of the game. . . American League pitchers will give a more unconditional rave on Gil McDougald's future as a hitter than Mickey Mantle's. . . Like father like son? Not always. For instance, catcher Rob Scheffing's kid isn't interested in baseball, wants to be a doctor. Connie Ryan says everytime he wants to play catch with his son the boy says plaintively, "Can't we go fishing instead?"

Our Predix and the Standings

A ONE THIRD of the season check on the current standings against our original predictions is meaningless but anyhow-In the National, the first and second place teams are now "right," Dodgers and Giants. Also the Cards in fifth, Cubs seventh and Pirates eighth. If the Phils leapfrog into third and the Reds drop to sixth we'd have it on the nose.

In the American League the second division is for the moment exactly as predicted: Detroit, Washington, St. Louis, Philadelphia. The first division has the right four teams, but you'd have to stand it on its head to make it conform to our picks: Cleveland, Boston, New York and Chicago. The Chisox might object to such a process.

A Soviet Ref's Slants on Paris Meet

ONE OF THE Soviet referees who took part in the recent European Basketball Championship Tourney at Paris, won by the Soviet team, wrote some interesting observations for New Times upon his return to Moscow. Commenting with humor on the way some of the papers try to create an air of mystery around anything from the Soviet Union, he tells of how the Soviet team finally located a gymnasium in which to practice, and practiced every day in public with the public looking on. Yet the story went out, "The Russians are training behind closed doors." It's true the Parisians who came in had to open the door to get in.

The Soviets were surprised to find some of the referees 200 pounders, some too old to move freely. In the USSR, referees are always athletes in this swift moving game. This is something lots of American coaches, who see the difference in player-refereed scrimmages, can appreciate.

After the Soviets bowled over Denmark and Austria with a sizzling fast break, the Turkish team tried Oklahoma A&M ball holding tactics, but could only succeed in reducing the Soviet margin to 58-34.

During the game with the Greeks, one of the Soviet players, Otar Korkia, helped up a Greek player who had stumbled and fallen during the play. "To us," writes the Soviet ref, "An ordinary occurrence, but the audience wildly clapped and cheered."

Because of the high prices, many Paris workers couldn't attend the games. But they stood in the thousands on the outside during the games just waiting to learn the scores.

Over all, the reports, in every language and a thousand times during the tourney involving athletes of eighteen European nations, he heard the good word "PEACE."

Bare Presence of Cops at Sale of Dope

Wide open drug peddling, obviously protected by cops, was described yesterday at the crowded hearing of the State Narcotic Commission at 80 Center St. Tape-recorded testimony by young women revealed a citywide "chain" of marijuana, heroin and cocaine

sources in every part of the city, from the dimly-lit bars in the Fifties to the Coney Island boardwalk. Drug stores, restaurants, hotels and street corners were regular channels of supply, and dope sellers operated under the very noses of the police, the hearing was told.

School Superintendent William Jansen, who on Monday said he knew of only 154 addicts in the high schools, was assailed, in a statement issued yesterday by Abraham Lederman, president, and Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative, respectively, of the Teachers Union, for his lack of knowledge of this evil.

"The time and energy the Superintendent devoted these last two years to secure the dismissal of teachers with exemplary records," they said, "stand out in sharp contrast to his neglect of a situation which has meant the shattering of thousands of young lives."

COP'S DEFENSE

At the hearing, detective sergeant John Cottone, second in

command of the narcotics squad, complained the state narcotics commission, which is "tipping off" dope peddlers and making it difficult for police to arrest the criminals. Sergeant Cottone's blast at the commission was reminiscent of ex-Mayor O'Dwyer's attack early last year on the Brooklyn gambling probe.

Cottone charged the commission had never given the police the names of the 27 dens cited in yesterday's testimony—an admission inadvertently that the police, despite the openness of these places, had never "spotted" them.

Cottone, however, covered up quickly. "Many of these places," he said, "are notorious. We've been working on them for some time. But the testimony is a tipoff to a lot of bums that we've been working on and hoped to arrest."

Mounting criticism of failure by police to arrest the bigshot dope syndicate operators caused Cottone to say, "We're not asleep on this terrible problem. You can only work 24 hours a day."

TALE OF HORROR

A 25-year-old woman musician, graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory in Ohio and at one time a \$245-a-week member of a band in a well-known city restaurant, recited a graphic tale of the horrors of drugs. One midtown hotel,

she said, was used for "binge" parties by addicts and prostitutes. The hotel clerk sold drugs openly, and a policeman was stationed nightly in the lobby to threaten complainants with "jail."

Some of the places disclosed by Police Capt. Thomas J. McVeigh, in command of the Broadway area, as sources for drugs, were outside the LaSalle Cafeteria, Seventh Ave. and 51 St., Charlie's Tavern, 788 Seventh Ave., Hanson's Chemists, Seventh Ave. and 51 St., the Bird-in-Hand, China Doll, Roseland Ballroom, Hector's Cafeteria, and the Whalen Drug Store at 753-59 Seventh Ave.

A dozen hotels and bars in the Times Square area were also cited by the police captain as narcotic "corners."

Police officials were being increasingly pressured by state investigators, who have received hundreds of letters from irate citizens demanding the full facts. Many of these letters placed the blame on the cops and corrupt politicians, and protest the headline-orgies which make teen-agers the main culprits.

Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein, directing the inquiry, has promised to reveal the complete picture, and even his limited quiz of police authorities is causing consternation among high officials.

DUE TO THE space pressure of important news stories, the sport page is temporarily shortened today.